

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 218—

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1926

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*FAMBA MARU	5345	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20273. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru	5,220	9 Sept.	22 Sept.
Yokohama Maru	5,350	23 "	7 Oct.
Sydney Maru	4,105	28 "	12 "
Sumatra Maru	5,363	9th Oct.	23rd "
Celebes Maru	5,363	24th "	7th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
P. O. Box No. 353.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE:

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local Mofussil Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Connecting at Aden with

Date Steamers Connecting at Aden with Tons.

1826

18 Sept. DEVANHA MOOLTAN 20,847

20 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

22 " RAZMAK 10,902

24 " RAWALPINDI 10,819

26 " MALOJA 20,837

28 " RANPURA 18,585

30 " RAZMAK 10,902

1 Nov. KANSAK 10,918

13 " HIND 11,430

15 " RAZMAK 18,585

17 " RANPURA 18,585

19 " RAZMAK 10,902

21 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

23 " RAZMAK 10,902

25 " RAWALPINDI 18,585

27 " RANPURA 18,585

29 " RAZMAK 10,902

31 " KANSAK 11,430

3 Dec. HIND 11,430

5 " RANPURA 18,585

7 " RAZMAK 10,902

9 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

11 " RANPURA 18,585

13 " RAZMAK 10,902

15 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

17 " RANPURA 18,585

19 " RAZMAK 10,902

21 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

23 " RANPURA 18,585

25 " RAZMAK 10,902

27 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

29 " RANPURA 18,585

31 " RAZMAK 10,902

1 Jan. RAJPUTANA 18,585

3 " RANPURA 18,585

5 " RAZMAK 10,902

7 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

9 " RANPURA 18,585

11 " RAZMAK 10,902

13 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

15 " RANPURA 18,585

17 " RAZMAK 10,902

19 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

21 " RANPURA 18,585

23 " RAZMAK 10,902

25 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

27 " RANPURA 18,585

29 " RAZMAK 10,902

31 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

1 Feb. RANPURA 18,585

3 " RAZMAK 10,902

5 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

7 " RANPURA 18,585

9 " RAZMAK 10,902

11 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

13 " RANPURA 18,585

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27 " RAZMAK 10,902

29 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

31 " RANPURA 18,585

1 Mar. RAZMAK 10,902

3 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

5 " RANPURA 18,585

7 " RAZMAK 10,902

9 " RAJPUTANA 18,585

11 " RANPURA 18,585

13 " RAZMAK 10,902

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE: 2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara Colombo

Baghdad Karachi

Bahrein Kerkuk

Bombay Madras

Bombay Mosul

Calcutta

Authorised Capital

Paid-up Capital

Reserve Fund

Reserve Liability of Shareholders

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.

J. H. Batty, Esq.

G. Bromley Martin, Esq.

Emile Francqui, Esq.

Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Notarum Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

Subscribed Capital

Paid-up Capital

Reserve Fund

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria

Batavia

Bombay

Buenos Aires

Calcutta

Canton

Changchun

Darien

Fengtien

Hankow

Harbin

Hongkong

Honolulu

Kai Yuan

Karachi

Kobe

London

Los Angeles

Lyons

Manila

Nagasaki

Newchwang

New York

Ningbo

Osaka

Peking

Rangoon

Rio de Janeiro

Saigon

San Francisco

Shanghai

Singapore

Shimonoseki

Sourabaya

Sydney

Tientsin

Tokyo

Tsingtau

Yokohama

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Established in 1913.

Remarkable progress since last 3 years.

THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME

WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.

POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.

UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM

Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.

WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.

Apply to the Secretaries,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1881

Fully paid up Capital

Reserve Funds

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin Macassar Semarang

Bandoeng Medan Sourabaya

Charibon Padang Solo

Djember Palembang Tegal

Djocja Pekalongan Tjilatjap

Kota Radja Pontianak Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the "current" interest for 3 months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—89, Esplanade Road

A. P. HOOGENSTEIN, Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—About 100 Men; Remuneration of about Rs. 50 per month according to Merits; See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days.
A R3699

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. **BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANA- VAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.**
A R3718

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics as Head Master and an experienced INTERMEDIATE or UN- DER GRADUATE as Second Master for S. R. High School, Ratnagarh (Bikaner). Apply at once to the SECRETARY with testimonials stating minimum salary expected. **A Dvij (Brahman, Khasharior, Baislay)** will be preferred.
A R3738

WANTED.—3 BRANCH SECRETARIES for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras including the Native States (who has good influence and experience in Insurance business), on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 plus 100 with good prospects, excluding the office establishment and building rent. Selected candidates must undergo training in the Head Office for one month. None but those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 2,000 need apply for further particulars to **THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.** (Comprising the Live Stock Compensation Bureau) Mysore.
A 27314

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

"DESMO." The only English LICENSE HOLDERS, Rupees two only. **HOMER & CO., Kothari Building, Pridhownie.**
JA R3742

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
down Street, For Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—**SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.**
F R3517

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—**THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.**
F R3676

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murthun Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to **Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.**
P R3454

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

DUSSEIRA WEEK 1926.

A GRAND EXHIBITION will be held in Patiala during the forthcoming Dussehra Week under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala. The Exhibition will include (a) Industrial Section, (b) Agricultural Section, (c) Cattle Fair, Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be awarded.

All Exhibits will be admitted free of charge and their transport from Patiala Railway Station will be undertaken by the Committee. There will be an extensive Amusement Section. Proprietors of Circuses, Cinemas, Theatres, etc., are invited to send applications for sites within the Exhibition Grounds and for terms. Further particulars of the classes of exhibits and the prospectus of business etc. may be obtained from:—
CHIRANJILAL,
Financial Secretary,
and
Secretary Exhibition Committee.
27151

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, GOCULDAS DOONGERSI and CHHAGAN GOPALJI do hereby notify that Goculdas Doongersi is a partner in the firms of Messrs. Lakhmadas Ratansi and Co., Messrs. Vallabhdas Lakhmadas and Co., and Goculdas Doongersi, doing business as cloth selling agents in Moolji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay and that Chhagan Gopalji was a sub-co-partner of Goculdas Doongersi from 31st December, 1924. Chhagan Gopalji has voluntarily dissolved his partnership from the said three firms, i.e., from January 1st, 1925, Chhagan Gopalji does not hold himself responsible for any debts incurred by the said three firms and Goculdas Doongersi is wholly and solely responsible for same.

(Sd.) GOCULDAS DOONGERSI
(Sd.) CHHAGAN GOPALJI
R3740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. **BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR**, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmunder that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmunder, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by them.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,

Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTERSTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **MAGANBHAI DAMODARDAS**, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, widower. Deceased.
DAYABHAI DAMODARDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, at present residing at Sanghadia vad, Gopipura, Surat. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. **TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.**,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 10th day of September, 1926.
27312

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTERSTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petitioner for Probate of the last Will and Testament of **SHAH LALBHAI DAMODARDAS**, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. Deceased.

Bai DAHIGAVRI, widow of Shah Lalbhai Damodardas, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Gopipura, Surat, Executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the above-named deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir **AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. **TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.**,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 10th day of September, 1926.
27310

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 836 of 1923.

Re: **HIMATLAL VASTACHAND DALAL**, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, who traded under the name and style of Surana Dalal and Co., in Sugar, Cotton, Freights, rice, etc., etc., at Hornby Road and also did business in his own name in shares of Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th December, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

27313

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that **SHAMJI J. DAYJI** has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort, at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the building, messuage and tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doongri Street, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts to be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6323 and New Survey No. 2636 and Cadastral Survey No. 277 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1284-1285, Street No. 334 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Doongri Street, on or towards the South by the property of Keshavji Jadavji, on or towards the North by the property of Gulamhussein Alibhai and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

K. R. PATHARE,

For Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

27311

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 217 BALES COUNTRY PIECEGOODS OF DIFFERENT MILLS SUCH AS DHOOTIES, T. CLOTH, CHADDER, KHADI-CHADDER, LONG CLOTH, COLOURED DRILL, SHIRTINGS, SADI, SUSHI, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at "F" Shed (Chapra), Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the above-mentioned damaged Cargoes landed ex s.s. "Gazana."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF HING, CAMPHOR, 27 BUNDLES CLOVES, 4 BALES DURIERIES, 40 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER, MILL STORES, PICKINGS BANDS, KISMIS, CUMINSEEDS, 'SUGAR-CANDY, ALUBUKHAR, CANVAS AND TWINE, 26 BUNDLES HARD WARE, SALT-PETRE, LEATHER WASHERS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at "F" Shed (Chapra), Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the above-mentioned damaged Cargoes landed ex s.s. "Gazana."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Tel. No. 23409.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. **AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVJI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.**

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagees, viz., Hafizbhai and Dilpasand alias Nurbibi, widows of Piranman Hasanman, deceased, and Halobhai, daughter of the said Piranman Hasanman, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1925, and made between the said Piranman Hasanman deceased and Hafizbhai his wife of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Nagdevji Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 186 and New No. 6053, Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 311, Street Nos. 29/33 and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Nagdevji Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Kassi Moholla Masjid, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Datto. Bhai Ibrahim and now to Abdullahbhai Faislababoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of G. C. O'Gorman, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of M. Hassan alias Mahboob Hassan (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Table, chairs, framed pictures, wearing apparels, books, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Ext. Under the Guidance of Seth Virjil Ranchhodas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URE cables at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we (a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market.

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and (c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,

Ext. Tel. Inf. Service.

Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMELONG".
Ext. No. 21793-22044.

AMUSEMENTS.

IF YOU ENJOY LAUGHS AND THRILLS DON'T MISS THIS ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

which will Positively Make You Roar with Laughter.
ARTHUR STONE
GLEN TRYON
BEN TURPIN
MACK SENNETT
Have Arrived in a Cyclone of Fun and Adventure.

"JUST A GOOD GUY"

A Riot of fun Proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian

Whether you are Married; Divorced or Single see

GLEN TRYON In

"MEET THE MISSUS"

BEN TURPIN In

"YUKON JAKE"

MACK SENNETT Presents

The LION and the SOUSE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.

6, 8, & 10 P. M. on week days.

Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P. M.

PATHE INDIA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.

TO-DAY at 3-30 p. m.

TOORKEY HOOR

TOORKEY HOOR

TOORKEY HOOR

For the First Time in Bombay

A well-known play written by the noted

MUNSHI AGA HASAN.

Turkish Scenes Turkish Dances

Seats Booked at the Theatre.

Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6

and Gallery Areas 2. Inclusive of Tax.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

Royal Art Studio's

New Picture

SWEET ADVERSITY

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 2267.

Recent photograph of William Coppin



**"LIFE
DESPAIED
OF"**

As a child before taking Virol, W. Coppin's life was despaired of. He is now a remarkable example of Virol's bone and muscle-building properties.

Same boy a year old



Before Virol



After Virol

School Children need Virol

The remarkable influence of Virol on growing tissues is shown in the above case. Virol builds bone and muscle, restores waste, and strengthens the constitution. Virol gives School Children increased strength to resist illness and disease. Give your child Virol regularly, especially when epidemics are about.

VIROL

Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in over 3,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

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PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME

An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.

PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER
is ather and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Carbolic, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystal, Perfumery, Shampoo Powder, Fumery Soap, Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of cheap imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.

Representative:
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TILES & MARBLES
OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION
Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomson and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES
TOWARDS GULF

MONSOON STRONG IN PENINSULA.

SIMLA, Sept. 13. The depression in the Andaman Sea is now probably a storm centred near the Table Island, moving about the North-west. Depression in the North-east Arabian sea moved westwards towards the Persian Gulf, and is no longer affecting the weather on the Indian coast. The monsoon is strong on the Peninsula, and the weather is unsettled in the South-east Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, and the Madras Deccan and local in Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Gujarat, and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair five inches, Mergui three, Moulmein, Lashio and Purnea one, Jhansi one and a half, Mount Abu two, Rajkot and Nowgong one and a half, Bijapur three, Hyderabad (Deccan) two, Hanamkonda, and Trivandrum one, Kodaikanal one and a half, and Bellary one.

Forecast:—An increase in Malabar.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	Bombay, September 13.		June 1st to 13th June 1926.		1924.		1925.	
	24 hours to 8 a.m. since 1st of June 1926.	Total 1st to 13th June 1926.	In.	Ch.	In.	Ch.	In.	Ch.
Colaba Point	0.04	61	11.43	65.47	14			
Fort	0.01	89	56.62	03.62	09			
J. Hospital	0.0	72	77	49	47			

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.745 inches (.063 below normal).

" at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.612 " (.084 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours -.019

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees

(wet bulb) " 77.0 "

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.2 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

" at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 o/o

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity " " 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours .04 inch

Total rainfall during the month 1.83 "

" " " year 64.20 "

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,000 miles away was recorded on the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21h. 22m. yesterday (I. S. T.).

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 13th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear and moisture in the air is almost as usual.

By Appointment to

H. E. the VICEROY
of IndiaAND
H. E. the GOVERNOR
of Bombay.

V.V. WAGH
SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze
busts and statues
executed to order.

A size bronze statues of
"TILAK & DADABHAI"
NOWROJI ready for sale.

Minimum temperature was above normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.44" of rain and Allahabad 0.81". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the eastern parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.60" of rain, Kotah 0.55" and Mount Abu 1.85". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind and parts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana. Temperature was lower than usual at Kotah and normal at other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.25" of rain and Neemuch 0.56". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was slightly below normal in most parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.30" of rain, Khandwa 0.60" and Akola 0.51". Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was locally above normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 86deg.4 and the lowest 79deg.2 (both being 2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.67" of rain, Poona 0.64", Bijapur 2.85" and Hyderabad 2.50". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in north Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Deccan and above normal generally in the rest of the latter area.

General Remarks.—A depression which has formed in the Bay of Bengal has caused an area of low pressure over the northeast Central Provinces. The monsoon has become markedly active everywhere except in the Punjab and Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, east Rajputana and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, Central India West, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and the Konkan. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Trivandrum 1.19", Bellary 0.95" and Bangalore 0.70".

Forecast:—Increase in the Central Provinces.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,000 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs. 22 mins. yesterday (I. S. T.).

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 3 HRS.
ON MONDAY THE 13TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.		Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	Annual Normal
	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date			
Baluchistan	0.02	1.26	-0.37	7.76	
Punjab—					
Quetta	0.02	4.83	-2.38	7.20	
Multan	0.02	21.16	13.35	34.77	
Bawalpindi	0.02	14.17	+1.64	19.02	
Lahore	0.02	17.28	+0.86	14.47	
Hissar	0.02	27.79	+0.44	30.49	
Ambala	0.02	23.46	+0.24	26.84	
Delhi	0.02	23.02	+1.78	24.80	
United Provinces					
Agra	0.02	22.60	+1.43	27.07	
Meerut	0.02	32.08	+0.28	36.17	
Jhansi	0.02	23.05	-5.80	35.82	
Cawnpore	0.02	27.77	+1.12	39.06	
Allahabad	0.02	2.05	-0.13	3.68	
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0.02	19.00	+3.80	7.56	
Karachi	0.02	10.04	+1.10	11.76	
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	0.02	21.34	+0.83	30.05	
Almer	0.02	28.00	+0.44	24.21	
Jaipur	0.02	24.34	+0.52	28.23	
Kotah	0.02	11.12	63.98	63.14	
Mount Abu	0.02	39.86	12.69	27.29	
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.02	33.21	16.30	16.91	
Dwaraka	0.02	31.54	25.06	45.98	
Veraval	0.02	22.38	17.81	44.04	
Rajkot	0.02	49.37	33.41	13.90	
Bhavnagar	0.02	43.19	25.37	17.82	
Surat	0.02	30.04	21.50	14.05	
Ahmedabad	0.02	41.35	25.07	16.28	
Deccan	0.02	22.18	20.76	4.60	
Central India					
Neemuch	0.02	35.61	40.25	10.32	
Indore	0.02	39.95	37.81	2.14	
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.02	60.25	41.25	9.01	
Saugor	0.02	25.35	23.78	1.57	
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0.02	28.63	23.41	+5.22	
Ahmednagar	0.02	17.40	24.70	-7.29	
Poona	0.02	41.55	35.08	+6.47	
Sholapur	0.02	40.3	41.10	-0.31	
Bijapur	0.02	32.21	40.05	-7.82	
Belgaum	0.02	61.11	62.13	-1.02	
Hyderabad	0.02	97.74	89.40	+8.29	
Bombay	0.02	78.10	81.09	-2.99	
Ratnagiri	0.02	89.8	102.89	-13.09	
Mormugao	0.02	12.51	14.86	-2.32	
Karwar	0.02	13.94	14.36	-0.42	
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0.02	18.21	17.38	+0.83	
Ahmednagar	0.02	17.04	17.30	-0.26	
Poona	0.02	11.04	10.90	+0.14	
Sholapur	0.02	2.30	10.90	+8.60	
Bijapur	0.02	4.50	30.00	+1.77	
Belgaum	0.02	6.30	19.90	+6.32	
Hyderabad	0.02	14.10	20.85	-6.40	
Nizamabad	0.02	91.79	101.00	-10.11	
Indur	0.02	97.1	83.42	13.75	
Hyderabad	0.02	79.74	68.20	11.52	
Madras	0.02	27.60	20.10	+1.07	
Trivandrum	0.02	30.00	18.00	17.41	
Ceylon—Colombo	0.02	25.43	20.87	4.56	
Madras Excluding	0.02	7.70	8.10	-0.37	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	18.10	19.40	-1.30	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	8.00	12.50	-4.50	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	10.15	10.51	-0.36	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	0.4	4.83	+1.00	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	12.20	8.72	+3.54	
Madras—Mysore	0.02	4.50	8.70	-4.20	

A Strong Body can conquer
Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

Dr. Ph. E. Marx in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of night sweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamin.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

"Passing Show" gives the smoker a choice cigarette. cool and soothing, — that's why so many men are changing to "Passing Show"

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 for Rs.14
10 for 4 annas

MADE IN LONDON
CARRERAS LTD.
138 Years' Reputation for Quality

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

Bombay, September 13.

On Saturday Reuters reported 12 to 16 points lower in New York futures. A further drop of 44 to 38 points has been reported to-day. The Market declined on some hedge selling and continued long liquidation. Liverpool was reported 12 to 7 points down on Saturday. To-day a further drop of 12 to 11 points has been reported.

Messrs. Unirgar and Vesgar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Think that decline is about over. Advise buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

The market may go somewhat lower but with last season's consumption estimated at 15,100,000 bales and this season's crop forecast 15,150,000 bales. We would rather favour caution on the short side at any lower level.

In response to a sharp decline in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 4 1/2 lower than Friday's closing rate for F.G. Broch April-May at Rs. 318, and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 317 3/4. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 317 3/4 and improved to Rs. 318 1/2 on Japanese Houses and general buying and closed quiet at Rs. 318 1/4.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 305 1/2 and improved to Rs. 306 on Shroffs buying. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market eased to Rs. 305 on general selling and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 256.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday. The markets will remain totally closed tomorrow on account of "Khoradad" and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Fully Good Broch April-May	318
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	257
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	305

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
M G Bijapur—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.	
M G Miraj—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359.	
M G Compta—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359.	
M G Cambodia—F Good 404, Good 394, F G Fair 384.	
M G Southern—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Fully Good Broch April-May	318
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	256
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	305
Fully Good Southern Aug-Sept	325

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th September, 1926:—	
Cotton	5,498 bales.
Wheat	11,717 cwts.
Linsed	11,943 cwts.
Rape, etc.	142 cwts.
Gingellyseed	802 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,058 cwts.
Castorseed	2,161 cwts.
Rice	32,318 cwts.
Myraballams	822 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,121 cwts.
Mowrasseed	5,267 cwts.
Gram	3,232 cwts.
Juar	6,425 cwts.
Masur	35 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	4,743 cwts.
Gaut	2,061 tons.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaisankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabha, Matre, Polo, Ahmedabad City."

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
RE. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 13.

In full-prossed Bales.	3 Days.	This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	160	368	217
Central India ..	1,319	2,853	1,878
Barid and Nagas ..	162	162	498
Hyderabad-Guarani ..	53	53	73
Beras ..	145	651	1,638
Central Provinces ..	21	84	706
Total Oomras ..	1,860	4,171	6,009
Dholera ..	101	454	423
N.W. Provinces ..	210	257	616
Rajputana ..	116	1,242	364
Sind-Punjab ..	268	1,370	910
Broach ..	9	9	..
Oompta & Dharwar ..	695	1,662	3,419
Western-Northern ..	256	2,718	2,474
Oomana ..	..	..	428
Tinnevely ..	33	2,454	2,134
Cambodia ..	..	61	56
Forian ..	..	342	..
American ..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	1,951	3,371	3,372
African ..	..	..	..
Oomila, Burma & other sorts ..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,498	18,131	18,914

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-prossed Bales.	1st Sept to 2nd Sept.	This Year.	Last Year.
Europe ..	2,122	9,913	16,967
Japan & China ..	10	..	10,883
Coast Ports ..	..	223	444
Up country by Rail ..	..	7,347	122
Africa in harbours for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	9,126	5,278
Total ..	2,232	21,659	33,386

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Bengal Superfine M G	300/10
Bengal Fine M G	270/80
Bengal F G M G	245/55
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/75
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45
Punjab Americans F G M G	340/70
Wardha-Hingri Fine M G	335/40
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40
Nagpur Fine M G	315/20
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25
Arvi Fine M G	320/30
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10
Kharagpur-Akola Fine M G	300/5
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70
Khandesh F G M G	240/50
Broach Fine M G	345/50
Broach F G M G	325/30
Muthia Fine M G	255/60
Muthia F G M G	240
Dharwar F Good S G	..
Compta M G	355/65
Westerns Good M G	310/15
Westerns H G	325/30
Miraj M G	325/30
Cambodia F G M G	385/95
Nawari F G M G	..
Sarat F G M G	370/80
Kadi/Virangaon F G M G	310/20
Dholera F G M G	310/15
Kalagin F G M G	..

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Week ending 11/9/26:—

Total in Sight 1,018,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 211,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply 92,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 2,076,000 bales.

Other Cotton, Visible Supply 511,000 bales.

Total Sales 46,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Sales 400 bales.

Total Speculation Nil.

Total Exported, Nil.

East Indian Cotton, Exported, Nil.

East Indian Cotton Stock 16,030 bales.

East Indian Forwarded 1,900 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Actual Export 2,100 bales.

East Indian Cotton Imports 400 bales.

East Indian Cotton Speculation, Nil.

American Cotton Afloat 49,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 8,900 bales.

Total Afloat 145,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton 223,000 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Bombay, September 13.

Messrs. Patil and Co. have received to day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Think that decline about over; advise buying."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Holiday in Exchange Market.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/4

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/2

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 Mail

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 Oct.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Jan.-Feb.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling T T 2/8

Bank's buying T T 2/4

Bank's buying D D 2/3

Bank's buying 3 Mos 2/8

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D 1180.

Bank's buying D D 1280.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1295.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T 133 3/4.

Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D 148 1/2.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D 189 3/4.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA.

Bank's selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATES.

London—New York Dols 4.85 5/8.

London—Japan 1/11 7/8 9th inst.

London—Belgium 178.00 9th inst.

London—Switzerland 28.14 9th inst.

London—Italy 135.00 9th inst.

London—France 164.00 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Dull.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Sovereign Ready 13/7/3.

Sovereign Forward 13/7/0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/8.

Bar Silver ready Rs. 64/6/0.

Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/6/0.

Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/3/0.

London, Sept. 11.

Bar gold ready 684-1114.

Silver ready d. 28/7.

Silver forward d. 28/9.

TONE OF SILVER.—

Uncertain. China bought and sold. Not sufficient silver at lower rate, hence rise but market not strong at the close.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
Par. Demand	1180
American Dollars	27 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 3/4
Shanghai	191 3/4
Japan	132 3/4
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Ready:—21/7/3.

Vaidha Bhadrva:—Opening 21/8/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5.30 p.m. 21/7/0.

Vaidha Asho:—Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21/6/6. At 5.30 p.m. 21/6/6.

Bhadrva Vaidha:—Opening 6/1/0

Vaidha Asho:—Opening 6/1/6.

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Ready:—64/7/0.

Vaidha Bhadrva:—Opening 64/6/0. Highest 64/6/3. At 6 p.m. 64/6/3.

Vaidha Asho:—Opening 64/2/0. Highest 64/2/6. At 6 p.m. 64/2/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidha Bhadrva:—Opening 6/1/0

Vaidha Asho:—Opening 6/1/6.

Tone: Market Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Per cwt. Rs. a. p.	
Brass English	3/4 58 0 0
Brass English	1 57 0 0
Brass English	1 57 4 0
Brass English	1 57 4 0
Brass English	1 57 4 0
Brass German	2 57 8 0
Brass German	3/4 58 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 13.	
Per cwt. Rs. a. p.	
Copper German	3/4 60 0 0
Copper German	1 61 0 0
Copper German	1 61 0 0
Panchtaka Joint	31 0 0
Copper English Bars	54 0 0
Brass Bars	63 0 0
Pat Klai	41 0 0
Lead Rangeon	25 8 0
Lead Country	24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4 65 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1 54 8 0
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2	64 12 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2	61 8 0

SILVER MARKET "DULL"

CHINA BUYING IN LONDON

"Silver Market uncertain. China bought and sold. The London cables were as follows:—

and sold. Not sufficient silver at lower rate. Hence rise, but market not strong at the strong."

"China bought and sold. Business small. Tone uncertain. Spot 28 7/16d. and forward 28 9/16d."

Both in ready and forward, the London Market was 3/16d. higher; there were no sellers at lower level and China was a buyer, a rare occurrence in London—hence, the market there improved.

China was a buyer, mainly because Shanghai Exchange was better than before and New York silver was quoted at 62 cents. Shanghai Exchange opened at 25—9 7/8d., and improved to 2s. 10d.

Our Bombay Market rules "dull." Business is small and fluctuations very little. Silver opened at Rs. 64 1/2 and 64 1/2 for 1st and 2nd settlements; improved to 64 1/2 and 64 1/2 and again sagged to Rs. 64 1/2 and 64 1/2, the rates prevailing at 4 o'clock. "Teji Mandi" is Rs. 150 and 0/12d.

GOLD.—There was little doing in Gold, the rates being Rs. 21/6/9 and 21/6/3 for 1st and 2nd settlements. There was good business in ready, but in futures, the transactions were lifeless. "Teji Mandi" is 0/0/0 and 0/1/6 for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Per lb. Rs. a. p.	
Textile	0 11 9
Century	0 11 3
Jacob	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	0 11 0
Elphinstone	0 11 0
Apollo	0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Per lb. 1 0 6	
Standard Mill	1 0 6
Century 914-924	1 0 0
Century 6401/8705	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 0
Pabany (Phoolmala)	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	0 15 9
Daul Sahib	0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302/5303

Per lb. 1 0 6	
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	1 0 6
David Mills	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	1 0 6

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Per lb. 1 0 9	
Swat Finlay	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	0 15 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 in.

Per lb. 0 12 6	
Textile (Hand)	0 12 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Abol (Dyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntala	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	0 15 0
Globe	0 14 6
Rachael	0 14 9
Palkhi	0 15 6
Maher	0 15 3

LEPAD:—

Per lb. 0 15 6	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 0
Maher	0 15 0

DHOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Per piece 1 1 6	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 0 6
Century	1 1 6
Mun Mill	1 0 6
1388 Tata	3 0 0

DHOTIES 10 Yards:—

Per piece 1 0 6	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 6
Jacob	0 15 6
Mun Mill	1 0 6
1388 Tata	3 0 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Per piece 4 1 0	
Bombay Cotton	4 1 0
Jamshed	4 1 0
Century	4 8 0
Pearl Pabany	4 4 0
Hindustan No 902	4 8 6

BLACK CHECK:—

Per piece 11 19 0	
5900 Sholapur	11 19 0
2020 Sholapur	5 12 0
5900 Kuria	8 12 0
1325 Morari	5 13 0

GABRUN NO. 6124:—

Per piece 8 4 0	
Pearl Pabany	8 4 0
Hindustan	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	7 4 0

SALITA:—

Per lb. 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Khordad Sal: Bank Holiday.
Poet Harindranath and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chatterpadhyaya: Reception at Parel, by the Madras Residents of Bombay at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Chatterpadhyaya by the Madras and Bengali residents of Bombay, Devkorbai Mansion, Parel, 9 a.m.

Public Lecture on "Through Historic India" with magic lantern slides, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge Chowpatty, Hon. Justice Mr. G.D. Madgaoker presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, September 19.
Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Sall-sign 2 F.V., Wave-length 337 metres.

A Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Chatterpadhyaya.—Under the joint auspices of the Madras and Bengali residents of Bombay a public reception will be given to Poet Harindranath Chatterpadhyaya and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chatterpadhyaya at 9 a.m. to-day at Devkorbai Mansion (top floor), Parel.

Mr. Jinnah's 'Inaugural Address'.—Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Mr. M.A. Jinnah will deliver the 12th "Inaugural Address" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 9.15 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah will preside.

Bombay Port Trust Meeting.—Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—An urgent meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Workers' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. at C.P. Tank, Bombay at 6.30 to discuss: (1) Compensatory Allowance; (2) Night Duty; and other important questions.

Bharat Bandhu Samaj.—Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole will deliver a lecture on "Non-Brahmins" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. on the occasion of the Ganapati Utsav at Mr. Gopinath Narayan Thakore's residence at Avate Building, Mandavi Koliwada. Mr. Patil Narayan Kajale will preside.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 2nd instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 12th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with mails from London of 9th inst. left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 11th inst.

The B.I. S.S. "Mantola" which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo arrived London on the morning of the 11th inst.

"Through Historic India."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. G. Venkateshram, Secretary of the Bhamha Vidyalayam, Adyar, Madras, will deliver a public lecture with the aid of magic lantern slides on "Through Historic India" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Justice Mr. G.D. Madgaoker will preside.

Khordad Sal Gathering.—Under the auspices of the Ragharat Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K.M. Munshi, Advocate, Mr. Salehali Barodawalla, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. W. Bryant of Y.M.C.A. and Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman will address the meeting. There will be Persian and Gujarati recitations and songs with music. Mr. Justice F.S. Talyarkhan will preside.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

PUBLIC LECTURES.

To-day's engagements:—

Lecture by Prof. Ramamurti, Kewladi, 6.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. B.B. Bhopatkar on "Hindu, Protect Your Religion" Goregaonkar's Buildings Goregaon, 6.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Zaoba's Wadi, 6.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh on "Council Elections," Morarji Gokuldas Cloth Market Chowk, 6.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. A.V. Chitre, Gokhale Education Society's School, Parel, 5 p.m.

Lecture by Swami Viswananda on "Spirit of Sanatan Dharma" Matunga Hindu Sabha, Piroz Buildings compound, Matunga 9 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Napharh Raghunath Phatak on "Gananayak" Dr. Bhanu Daji Building, Matunga, 9.30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. P.H. Khadikar on "The Message of Samarth Ramdas" new Wadi 6 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. B.V. Phatak on "Way to Salvation" Vithal Mandir, 8 p.m.

CASES OF HOUSE-BREAKING

INCREASING IN NUMBER

Cases of house-breaking are increasing in the city.

Between Friday night, and 6 a.m. on Monday, six cases of house breaking and theft were registered in the Fort division, at different police stations. Three cases occurred in Colaba section and three in Phaltan Road jurisdiction.

Of the three cases registered at the Colaba Police Station one was a case where the lock on the front door of the Star Washing Company, Wodehouse Road, was wrenched off on Sunday night but nothing was stolen from the shop. The remaining two cases occurred the same night at Colaba Chambers and the Ordnance quarters and property valued at Rs. 101-8-0 was stolen. Of the three cases registered at Phaltan Road Police Station one is of house breaking by day from the fourth floor of a house at Apollo Street on Friday, where the lock of the front door was wrenched off during the absence of the complainant and clothes valued at Rs. 92 stolen. The second case occurred on Friday night in Raghunath Dadaji Street off Gun Bow Street when two locks were forced off a door on the second floor of a house and takas of cloth and copper pots valued at Rs. 47 were stolen. Three Bohras have been arrested in this connection and the stolen property recovered. The third case occurred on Sunday when premises of Messrs. Rose and Co. were broken into and a gramophone valued at Rs. 62-8-0 stolen.

MOTOR CAR CATCHES FIRE

A fire broke out in the early hours of Monday morning in a motor car No. 3563 at Hughes Road belonging to Mr. Ardeshir Bonanji Irani residing at Falkland Road. On receipt of information, fire engine from Byulla Fire Brigade immediately repaired to the scene and put out the fire in a few minutes. The bonnet, dash board, and windscreen of the car were badly damaged by the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The value of the car was Rs. 6,000.

FATAL ASSAULT.

At about 2.45 p.m. on Saturday, Dataram Bhicaji (35) a mill operative, residing at Curry Road, was assaulted by a person, who has since escaped. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the following day.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Sakaram Sadu, a mill operative said, at the time of the incident he was taking his meals. He heard cries and went to the verandah where he saw one Vishnu Rama assaulting the deceased with the palm of his hand and stones. The assailant then absconded.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Vishnu Rama who is at large.

PREMATURELY BORN CHILD DIES OF EXPOSURE.

At about 9 p.m. on Saturday a newly born female child was found crying near a hut at Severi. The police removed the child to Bai Motibhai Hospital but died there the following day.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Dr. G. A. Eaton, House Surgeon, Bai Motibhai Hospital said in his opinion the cause of death was premature birth. Even if the mother had taken care of the child, he said, it would not have lived as it weighed only 2lbs. 8 oz.

The jury returned a verdict of death by exposure, the child having been prematurely born.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Sunday at about 10 a.m. a dead body of an unknown Hindu aged about 45 years was found floating in Banganga tanks. The body was decomposed and nobody came to claim it when a bataka was beaten by the police.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but they were unable to say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

FINED FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED CARTRIDGES.

Inspector Gaudier of the Bombay City Police placed one Edmund Durat who arrived in Bombay from Mombassa per s.s. "Karapara" on the 4th instant before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of importing 195 cartridges without a license.

It appeared that when the accused landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 18 his belongings were searched by the Customs Department and 195 cartridges were found in his possession. As he had no license, he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was convicted and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SITUATION NORMAL

DACCA, September 13.

The situation is normal to-day. A large number of shops have been opened this morning and many streets are full of pedestrians. Up till now 172 arrests have been made of whom 35 are Hindus, 72 persons are reported to have been injured of whom about 46 are lying in different hospitals in the town. About 16 guns have been seized by the police from Hindus and Mahomedans in different quarters.—A.P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURES

A series of five public lectures on "The Report of the Indian Currency Commission" will be delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah in the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, opposite Watson's Hotel, first floor) on the days and at the hours stated below:—

(1) To-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. on "The Proposed Bullion Standard"; (2) on Saturday (18th instant) at 5 p.m. on "The Position of the Rupee and its Proposed Ratio in Exchange"; (3) on Wednesday (22nd instant) at 6 p.m. on "The Currency System as a Whole"; (4) on Wednesday (29th instant) at 6 p.m. on "The Currency Authority"; and (5) on Friday (1st October) at 6 p.m. on "Real Reforms Necessary."

INDIA & BRITISH LABOUR

SWARAJ PARTY'S MESSAGE OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT

A London cable to "Forward" dated 10th inst. states:—

Mr. Chamanlal, speaking at the Bournmouth Trades Union Congress received a rousing reception from the delegates and was presented with the fraternal delegate's gold badge.

His speech calling upon the British workers to help to organise Indian labour and thus form a united front of the working classes against the capitalists in the British Empire was repeatedly cheered.

He read a message from Pandit Motilal Nehru to the miners of Britain extending the hand of fellowship in their struggle and said that the much maligned Swaraj Party was the only party in India with a labour programme, pinning its faith to adult franchise, for the masses.

Mr. Chamanlal detailed the conditions of labour in India.

The Congress decided unanimously to send a delegation to India.

MR. KELKAR & "KESARI"

MR. BELVI'S ADVICE

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. D. V. Belvi in the course of his address on the Tilak Day which was celebrated at Belgaum gave a sound piece of advice to Mr. Kelkar in most friendly terms. Mr. Belvi at the outset admitted that being Mr. Kelkar's personal friend, he drew the attention privately to the fact that the present policy adopted by "Kesari" was thoroughly misleading and sufficiently mischievous. The late Mr. Tilak never meant what the "Kesari" of to-day under the editorship of Mr. Kelkar has been trying to preach week after week. The present policy of the "Kesari" has been merely to criticize and condemn whenever and wherever possible the most democratic body of India—the Indian National Congress—an institution for the development of which all the great men including Mr. Tilak tried their level best during the past forty years. The policy adopted by "Kesari" at present is certainly a ruinous one from the national point of view.

COAL-OWNERS AND STRIKE

POWER TO NEGOTIATE

LONDON, September 13.

All District Associations with the exception of Warwickshire decided at the coal-owners' meeting to inform Mr. Churchill that they could not agree to national negotiations or empower the Mining Association to act for them as a negotiating body.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S "GRAVE WORDS"

FRENCH PROTEST

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—Sgt. Mussolini's "grave words" have touched the tender spot of the newspapers which comment vigorously. "The People" hopes that the French Government will reply to "Duce's outrageous demands." "The Victoire" hopes that when the Italians have cooled down they will realise that they have exaggerated. "The Figaro" and "The Nouveau Siecle" both protest at the untimeliness and immolation of the Italian Press references to France.—Reuter's Special.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSAILANT

LONDON, September 13.

Rome.—The police have discovered that Sgt. Mussolini's assailant gave false particulars as to his identity. His real name is Gino Lucetti, 26 born in the commune of Casara, Tuscany.—Reuter.

TWO MILE RACE

NEW RECORD

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Berlin.—The new world record for a two-mile flat race has been created by Wide (Sweden) who beat Nurmi. Wide covered the distance in 9m. 1.4s. The previous record of 9m. 2.6s. was held by Alfred Shrubbs. Nurmi's time was 9m. 5s.—Reuter's Special.

THE APPEAL TO MAHATMAJI

GUJARAT PRESS OPINION

Commenting on Mahatmaji's reply to the appeal to resume the active leadership of the country, the "Bombay Samachar," after referring to the grave danger of communalism swallowing up nationalism at the present juncture, observes: If politics was a mere matter of faith, Mahatmaji's optimistic view in favour of continuing to remain a spectator and trusting to the course of events to bring about a happy outcome out of the present complications would have been accepted as convincing. But when one's house is on fire, it is difficult to be looking on in the hope that it will quench itself out. Reason revolts against such an advice to withdraw from action at such a crisis. If the present situation is due to the misdeeds of the educated, would not their sins be visited upon the poor uneducated masses of the country in whose interest Mahatmaji has taken to a retired life? If communalism succeeds in stamping out nationalism, and those who are the traitors and enemies of their country sworn in the legislatures at the next elections, and professing to represent the masses dance to the tune of the bureaucracy, what will become of these dumb millions? Is such a state at all desirable? Everything possible should be done to prevent such a catastrophe.

Mahatmaji, says the "Samachar," in conclusion, is a devotee of Shri Krishna and a firm believer in the "Bhagwad-Gita," in which the Lord preaches, the glorious gospel to do Karma (action), irrespective of consequences. Why then has Mahatmaji declined to take his part in active life, anticipating failure for his efforts? The country is faced with a terrible menace. False patriots are preparing to capture the legislatures as the spokesmen and representatives of the starving millions—the "Durida Narayan," the gods of the poor—for whose welfare the Mahatmaji has sacrificed his all. For them, if for nothing else, we again appeal to Mahatmaji to reconsider his decision.

THE ONLY MAN.

The "Sanj Vartman" considers the appeal to Mahatmaji a most opportune one, and says that Mahatmaji is the only person who can bring the various parties and warring factions under one common banner of the Congress. He is held in universal esteem by all sections and communities, and his intervention is the only remedy to bring about harmony and peace out of the present discord and dissensions.

RIVAL MORTGAGES

IMPORTANT LAW POINT

KARACHI, Sept. 13.
An important case has been disposed of by Mr. K. W. Barlee, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind, concerning two rival mortgages between Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, of Bombay v. M. Tayabali A. Mandiwala of Karachi. Sir Cowasji Jehangir alleged that Messrs. A. M. Jivanjee and Co. of Karachi were indebted to him for one and a half lakhs and in December 1921 they gave him security of their two Bunder Road properties in Karachi and obtained an extension of time. It was further alleged that shortly after by a false misrepresentation that they had a purchaser for both the properties Messrs. A. M. Jivanjee and Co. induced Sir Cowasji Jehangir to return to them the documents in order to raise money and pay him off. Messrs. A. M. Jivanjee and Co. thereafter, in April and August 1922 deposited the title deeds of one property with Mr. Tayabali A. Mandiwala as security for a total advance of Rs. 2,30,000 but paid nothing to Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Sir Cowasji Jehangir eventually filed a suit in the High Court at Bombay against Mr. A. M. Jivanjee alone and got a mortgage decree against the two properties. Mr. Tayabali A. Mandiwala had also obtained a decree in the Karachi Court for his money with mortgage rights over one out of the said two properties and Sir Cowasji filed a suit at Karachi for a declaration that he was the first mortgagee and that the mortgage of Mr. Tayabali A. Mandiwala was bogus and fraudulent and that in any event he had notice of his mortgage and claimed that he had a preferential right over the property. The Additional Judicial Commissioner decided that Sir Cowasji was the first mortgagee in respect of the two properties of Messrs. A. M. Jivanjee and Co. As he had chosen to get a decree only against A. M. Jivanjee individually his mortgage rights had merged in the decree and he was only entitled to a declaration of mortgage against the right title and interest of A. M. Jivanjee alone. That defendant Tayabali was a bona fide mortgagee and had advanced money in good faith and without notice and that there was no fraud at all. His honour further held that Sir Cowasji although not guilty of gross negligence at first was undoubtedly culpable as he took no steps to regain the documents for months together and as owing to his conduct the defendant had been induced to advance the money on the faith of the security, the prior claim of Sir Cowasji Jehangir must be postponed to the defendant's claim for money advanced by him in August 1922 and as Sir Cowasji could get no pecuniary advantage his suit failed with cost.—A.P.

LABOUR ACTIVITIES.

Since 1917 I have been taking active part in organising and ameliorating the working conditions of labour in India and Bombay, in particular. I have organised several Trade Unions in Bombay and particularly the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Telegraphers' Unions, G. I. P. Railway Employees Union, R. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, Port Trust Employees Union and I am at present the President of the said Unions. I am the Vice-President of the Central Labour Board and the Bombay Textile workers' Union. In 1920 I organised the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay with the help of friends and since then the Congress has gained in strength and reputation. I acted as a General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress for years 1924 and 1925. During my term as General Secretary of the Congress I succeeded in bringing out the All-India Trade Union Congress Bulletin and the All-India Trade Union Directory.

In addition to my political, civic and labour activities I have been taking keen interest in social work. I am taking keen interest in the welfare of the Blind Relief Association and have been the Secretary for several years of the Industrial Home for the Blind in Bombay.

I have tried to raise my voice to improve the conditions of the Indian Jails and it was I who brought to public notice the horrors of the Vissapur Jail. I have been a member of the humanitarian League and as such I have tried to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of cows and buffaloes, both on the economic and humanitarian grounds. I supported a resolution in the Corporation to prevent slaughter of cows and buffaloes under 8 years. I am a staunch prohibitionist and have tried my utmost to remove liquor shops from industrial areas. I am against waste of public money on the race course and I would like to bring in a bill in case I am elected to remove this race course at the first opportunity. I am the Honorary Treasurer of the Shri Ramkrishna Mission Ashram at Khar Road and have been rendering active help in the various beneficent activities of the Ashram.

My motto is service of the people and with this record of work behind me I am seeking election to the Council from Bombay North (B.E.F. and G. Wards) in behalf of the Indian National Congress and I earnestly request you to give me your solid support and to induce your friends to vote for me.

AUSTRALIANS INVOLVED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Australian ladies' pipe band visiting Scotland in connection with the Braemar gathering were involved in a motor accident at Bowline near Glasgow. The party were enjoying a trip in five private cars when a steering gear of the leader went wrong and a motor behind crashed into the first and both were wrecked. 2 men and one woman were killed and two women were injured.—Reuter's Special.

MR. GINWALLA'S ELECTION MANIFESTO

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR BOMBAY NORTH

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, who has been nominated as the Congress Swarajist candidate for one of the seats in the Northern Division of Bombay City (B. E. F. and G. Wards) at the General Elections in November next, has issued the following manifesto to the electors:—

I entered politics as a Nationalist and have been taking active part since 1915. I took active part in the agitation for the release of Mr. B. G. Horniman. In 1921 I stood for the Council from Bombay North as the Congress candidate but I withdrew in obedience to the mandate of the Congress directing all Congressmen to boycott the Councils.

In 1923 I was elected as a member of the Corporation from G. Ward under the Nationalist ticket. I was the whip of the Municipal Nationalist party for the 3 years of my Corporation membership till 31st March 1926. During my term of membership I supported loyally all the resolutions of the Municipal Party. Some of the important achievements of the Nationalist Party with which I was connected are mentioned below:—

1. Use of Indian made goods as far as possible.
2. Insurance to be effected with Indian insurance companies.
3. Indianisation of the staff of the Gordhanadas Soonderdas College and King Edward Hospital.

4. Improving the conditions of the Northern part of Bombay.

5. I have advocated adult suffrage and strongly supported the resolution for giving franchise to tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 5 but it was lost in the Corporation. Owing to my personal exertions the drain at Carroll Road was repaired an Air Compressor at DeLisle Road was put up by the Commissioner at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and several marshy swamps at Elphinstone Road and Mahim were filled up. Besides the nuisance of foul smell emanating from night soil depot in the vicinity of St. Michael Church attached to it was considerably abated after I drew the attention of the Corporation and the Commissioner by a resolution.

I also took active part in getting the application of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit for obtaining a site from the Corporation free of cost for erecting thereon a Crematorium rejected by the Corporation as it was calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Parsis. I strongly condemned the Hornby Road Ballard Scheme. At my instance the item of Rs. 30,000 on Malaria establishment was restored. I took active part in framing the Improvement Trust Bill whereby the Department of the Improvement Trust was transferred to the Corporation. I took part in discussing at great length the drainage scheme for the Northern part of the island of Bombay and urged that the said scheme should not be further delayed. I successfully conducted the well-known case of Mr. K. P. Nariman against the Corporation whereby the Corporation was restrained from increasing the tramway fare from one anna to 1 1/2 annas for the whole of Bombay.

LABOUR ACTIVITIES.
Since 1917 I have been taking active part in organising and ameliorating the working conditions of labour in India and Bombay, in particular. I have organised several Trade Unions in Bombay and particularly the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Telegraphers' Unions, G. I. P. Railway Employees Union, R. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, Port Trust Employees Union and I am at present the President of the said Unions. I am the Vice-President of the Central Labour Board and the Bombay Textile workers' Union. In 1920 I organised the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay with the help of friends and since then the Congress has gained in strength and reputation. I acted as a General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress for years 1924 and 1925. During my term as General Secretary of the Congress I succeeded in bringing out the All-India Trade Union Congress Bulletin and the All-India Trade Union Directory.

In addition to my political, civic and labour activities I have been taking keen interest in social work. I am taking keen interest in the welfare of the Blind Relief Association and have been the Secretary for several years of the Industrial Home for the Blind in Bombay.

I have tried to raise my voice to improve the conditions of the Indian Jails and it was I who brought to public notice the horrors of the Vissapur Jail. I have been a member of the humanitarian League and as such I have tried to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of cows and buffaloes, both on the economic and humanitarian grounds. I supported a resolution in the Corporation to prevent slaughter of cows and buffaloes under 8 years. I am a staunch prohibitionist and have tried my utmost to remove liquor shops from industrial areas. I am against waste of public money on the race course and I would like to bring in a bill in case I am elected to remove this race course at the first opportunity. I am the Honorary Treasurer of the Shri Ramkrishna Mission Ashram at Khar Road and have been rendering active help in the various beneficent activities of the Ashram.

My motto is service of the people and with this record of work behind me I am seeking election to the Council from Bombay North (B.E.F. and G. Wards) in behalf of the Indian National Congress and I earnestly request you to give me your solid support and to induce your friends to vote for me.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Inland Bldg., Bombay Head.

OCTOBER.
13th September, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 16.95
To-day's Opening Rate 16.75
Difference —20
To-day's Closing Rate 16.95
Difference —0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
13th September, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 9.27
To-day's Opening Rate 9.11
Difference —16
To-day's Closing Rate 9.09
Difference —18

Khandi Rs. 318-4-0
Sewri „ 318-4-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

In the share market in jute this section remains unchanged with only a moderate business passing. Coals are steady unchanged at late rates. In the miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel improved while the Bengal Telephone preference meet with a good enquiry. Tens are quiet unchanged. The Government securities are steady unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 4 per cent new loan 1960/70 85/7; 5 per cent war loan 1923/27 101/10; 5 1/2 per cent war loan 1923/27 107/3; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/8; 6 per cent bonds 1930/40.
Banks: Central Bank of India 27; Imperial Bank fully paid 167/8.
Jutes:—Alliance 455; Auckland 235; Birla 8; Budge Budge 434; Caledonian 503; Cheviot 362/8; Clive 35/8; Craig 4/2; Fort Gloster pref 123; Gouropore pref 103/12; Hooghly pref 16; Howrah 39/4; Hukmchand ord 11/14; Kamarhatti 562; Kankarrah 448; Kinnison pref 123; Lansdowne 256/8; Lethian 429/8; National 28/8; Northbrook 50; Orient 223; Waverley 6/8.
Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgar 17/2; Burra-kur 19; Central Kurked 16/10; Equitable pref 95; Katras Jheriah 70/8; Khas Jheriah 42/4; Kalapahari 19/8; Nawra 10/12; Seorsole 4/14.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/2; Burma Finance and Mining 4/12; Reliance 8/8; Bengal Telephone ord 9/2; Bengal Telephone pref 11/7; Indian Iron and Steel 7/2; Marshall and Co 4/2; Hooghly Flour 16/4; B. I. Corporation ord 4/7; Calcutta Ice Association 11/4; Champaran Sugar 9; Carew and Co. 82.
Tea Companies:—Dinalakshi 23/4; Hasim, or 3/12; Juthlari 20/4; Redbank 6/12; Tulwar 33/8; Teen Ali 23/12.—A.P.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. I.)—6 furlongs 1.45 p.m.
MONEY SPINNER 1
KHANDINAVA 2
AMALFI 3

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP (Div. I.) 5 Furlongs. 2.15 p.m.
MINOO MAHAL 1
BRITOMART 2
GOLDEN CHARM 3

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP (Div. II.) 2.45 p.m.
HOT LIPS 1
WILD FLOWER 2
PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT 3

THE ELGIN PLATE (Div. I.)—1 Mile. 3.15 p.m.
FRENCH FURZE 1
HEAT WAVE 2
JOWIAL 3

THE ELGIN PLATE (Div. II.)—3.45 p.m.
SPECIAL SPROUT 1 (A Certainty)
THE TYPHOON 2
RADIAN 3

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE, 1 1/4 Miles. 4.15 p.m.
SPEEDY MARQUIS 1
OX TROT 2
BRISTONE 1

THE TURF CLUB CUP. 1 1/2 miles. 4.45 p.m.
PEACH BITTER 1
SUN SPRAY 2
DILAWAR 3

THE ATLANTIC STAKES. 1 1/2 Miles. 5.15 p.m.
CANDLE HILL 1
PENSAOLA 2
HAPPY ELF 3

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business men. Rs. 6.

4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.

5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
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Opposite St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.
No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1926.

THE CONTRAST.

Foreign observers of the politics of Eastern countries notice a radical and amazing contrast between two of them which they find it worth their while to study as it has a direct bearing upon the growth and policy of Empires and upon the problem of alien domination of subject races. Japan and India are the countries which are contrasted with each other by American and European observers. They remark upon the rapid rise to world power of the "England of the East" and the inertia and lethargy which they find in the Indian people who are still content to see their country administered by the agents of another race. An American professor of Psychology, who toured India after a long sojourn in Japan, was impressed with the proud and manly bearing of the Japanese while in India he found the people walking about with cowed and subdued mien as if they were afraid to look squarely in the face of the white foreigner. The contrast between the recent political and economic development of the two countries has struck Dr. J. T. Sunderland so forcibly that he writes a long and interesting article on the subject in the American journal "Unity" whose interest in Indian questions is so great that it is publishing

week by week Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography. Dr. Sunderland asks: "Why does small Japan occupy so conspicuous a place in Asia and the world, and why does India, a country so very much larger, more populous and older in civilization occupy a place so much less conspicuous and less honoured?" He does not think that the Indians are by nature inferior to the Japanese and the only explanation he can offer is "the fact that Japan is and has been free, while India, for nearly two hundred years, has been in bondage to a foreign power". This American student of Japan's rise to the position of a first class power is all the more astonished at the stupendous task she has accomplished, because as he says:—

"The Japanese nation was very little known, some seventy years ago, even in Asia and had practically no place at all in the nations of the world. Whatever literature it had created was unknown to other peoples. Its chief religion was borrowed from a foreign country, India. Its art was limited and at least to some degree was an imitation of that of China. It was almost wholly an agricultural land, its manufactures being few and its commerce being very restricted, neither one comparing at all with those of India. It had almost no iron or other mineral resources and its coal was limited, whereas the iron, coal and other resources of India were well nigh inexhaustible. Its wealth was very small compared with the vast wealth which India possessed before its conquest and exploitation by the British."

And yet this is the nation which has within two generations become the foremost nation in Asia and is feared and treated with respect, by Western Powers. Dr. Sudhindra Bose, an Indian scholar, who lectures in an American University and has studied the problem of Indian freedom in an atmosphere of freedom, says that India's situation to-day would have been quite different had she, like Japan, a national Government free to shape her own destiny. He refers to a memorandum by Baron Kikuchi, a Japanese statesman, who explains in it what the Japanese Government did "when it decided to make the country the leading industrial land of the Orient". The Baron says: "There were official excursions into the domains of silk-reeling, cement-making, cotton and silk-spinning, brick-burning, printing and book-binding, soap-boiling, type-casting and ceramic decoration. Domestic exhibitions were organised by the Government for the encouragement of the people in undertaking these industries". Baron Kikuchi concludes: "In short the authorities applied themselves to educate an industrial disposition". The Japanese Government established schools and colleges where all branches of applied science were taught and thus founded a system of industrial and technical training which has enabled Japan to forge ahead and become one of the most successful industrial nations of the world. What a contrast to the lip-service paid to the encouragement of Indian industry by the British Government in India, who have always no money to act upon the recommendations of the Commissions and Committees they appoint, though there is plenty of money for the Lee Loot and for military expenditure and Reclamation Schemes calculated to relieve unemployment in four marked features of the present system of Government in India which has brought her to a low and depressed position amongst the nations of the world. Japan set out to give education to all her people "so that there should not be an illiterate person in any home in the land". India's Government has, he finds, "persistently refused the peoples' demand for education so that now after a hundred and sixty years, more than 90 per cent. of her people are illiterate". The second feature is that while Japan has fostered, as we noted above, all kinds of manufactures and industries, "India's foreign Government has done all in its power to reduce India from the condition of a great industrial nation to that of a producer of raw materials to build up the industries of Great Britain". The third feature to which he draws attention is that while in Japan the Government has fostered shipbuilding, "India's British Government practically killed the once extensive commerce and shipbuilding of India as carried on by the Indian people, thus taking away from India a legitimate industry and giving it to the nation that holds her in subjection". The fourth and most important feature in the contrast between Japan and India, however, consists in the Japanese Government's anxiety to do everything in their power to build up the wealth of Japan, while the British policy in India has "deliberately and persistently drained away her wealth to Great Britain, in enormous quantities, by tariffs; by purchases made in England that ought to have been made in India; by drawing from her large sums to pay the expenses of Britain's Imperialistic wars which in no way benefited India, and by filling all the important positions in India by Englishmen which Indians could efficiently fill at salaries one-third as great and by giving these Englishmen fat pensions afterwards to support them in England all the rest of their lives".

A foreign observer thus sees clearly and accurately our helplessness and why we are perhaps the least respected nation in the world. And what do we do to help ourselves, although we know that it is against human nature to expect help in extricating ourselves from this morass of ignorance and industrial and political weakness from the agents of a people which is interested in us mainly in so far as we are good consumers for its merchants and good producers of raw material for its manufacturers? We quarrel and quarrel over petty details like music before music and acceptance of offices. It is

high time that the masses of this country showed in a practical and convincing manner their disgust of "leaders" who make an exhibition of their petulance and personal pique. Let the masses carry out the Congress mandate and help the Mahatma to save them sixty crores of money wasted on foreign textile fabrics, and also the enormous drink and drug bill they have to pay. Let them help him and reform. Let them begin, as he wishes, from "bottom upwards" and India will educate herself, will know how to clothe and feed herself and rid herself of the economic incubus which threatens to perpetuate her subjection.

HOW THE BAIT WORKS

The last attempt to bring about unity between the Swarajists and the non-Swarajists in the Congress has proved abortive. As Pandit Malaviya's suggestions which seemed to be the basis of discussion and the replies of Swarajist leaders to these suggestions were not published, it is not possible to say with certainty where precisely the hitch came in. But it is an open secret that the Responsivists' growing and clamorous insistence on practically unconditional acceptance of office was the main cause of failure. The net result of the conferences was the formation of the "Independent Congress Party" and the understanding between that party and the Responsivists. It was a foregone conclusion that the Responsivists, who had little difficulty in allying themselves with the Liberals, the seceders from the Congress, in the so-called Indian National Party, would have less scruple in co-operating with the new party. There are thus three parties now pledged to co-operate with one another and with Government and equally pledged to fight the Congress policy and Congress candidates. Government alone have reason to congratulate themselves on their new allies.

The new party is not content with merely stating its distinctive principles; but in a long preamble to its manifesto it makes a number of gratuitous assumptions calculated only to throw dust into the eyes of the public and to discredit the Congress whose name it is eager to exploit. The main assumption is that the Swarajist policy of obstruction has been a failure and is no longer popular. It is true that the Swarajists have not been entirely successful yet. But what was that due to and what is the right conclusion? Everyone knows that for want of full support from the Congress then and enough time for election propaganda the Swarajists did not win in 1924 sufficiently large majorities in all the provincial Legislatures and in the Assembly. The very Independents who now decried their policy supported it at first but vacillated later. Yet the Swarajists struggled bravely and not without some success. Now the Congress fully supports them and if the Independent Congressmen and the Responsivists co-operate with them they will be able to show greater success. Instead of performing that plain duty, the Neo-Liberals are determined to discredit the Swarajists, defy the Congress, and co-operate with Government. They are themselves partly the cause of the Swarajists' failure. By railing against obstruction and bringing in communal issues they first corrupt the morale of the electorate and then set up the cry that the Swarajist policy is a failure and is unpopular.

The critics of the Swarajists have themselves little to offer which is likely to produce better results. They seek to work the Reforms, though they have been pronounced and proved to be worthless. They profess to "strengthen their muscle" yet they have no scruples in crippling the sternest resisters. They pin their faith to office. But their present foremost leader said only a few months ago: "As long as the Government of India Act of 1919 is what it is, it is simply impossible for any honourable Indian patriot to accept office and retain it for any appreciable extent of time without being false to his country and countrymen and without the loss of his own self-respect and honour." No words of ours could more forcibly bring out the odiousness of accepting office under the present Constitution. We cannot conclude better than by quoting once again Lala Lajpat Rai: "Do not sell your birthright for a mess of pottage. Do not barter liberty and freedom for a few temporary advantages. . . . Petty calculations and profits in the spirit of a Bania won't help us. Instead of blaming the Swarajists for change of policy, you should praise them."

MISPLACED GENEROSITY.

The Indian public and the Swadeshi film industry in India in particular ought to protest strongly against the misplaced generosity which has prompted six Indian Princes to donate in all a quarter million sterling in money, land and buildings for the development of a British Film Scheme. There will be a chain of three hundred cinemas in India and six British films for every one screened in other parts of the Empire will be shown in them. Thus at the expense of the tax-payer in the Indian States, from whom comes the money for this exhibition of loyalty to the Empire by the six generous-minded Princes, the British film producer will get a film footing in India. A tenth of the sum devoted to the Swadeshi film industry would have benefited an enterprise new to this country and offering an excellent career to Indians. Our Princes have, indeed, curious ideas of helping the people on whose toil they thrive!

GANDHI—THE ONE MAN INDIA NEEDS.

(BY MAN IN THE STREET.)

The response of Mahatma Gandhi to the appeal embodying the unexpressed wish of the people to assume active leadership of the nation has come. It appears to have been based on sound logic prompted by the old adage: "God helps those who help themselves" and, therefore, while Mahatma's reluctance to be at the helm of affairs just now without some visible effort at unification on the part of leaders themselves will be understood, it will not be unreservedly approved. The indications are that he will register the depth of feeling in the country—or rather among those who are "guiding" it in the present chaotic condition—for the next few months which will mark the end of the year's "rest" he has imposed upon himself and then give a definite decision in the matter. In the meantime it is consoling to know that no time will be lost by the signatories to the appeal to persuade the Mahatma to reconsider the country's call and to give an unqualified response immediately as the political situation with which the country is faced emphasises the need of a strong man without delay. May it be the fervent prayer of all lovers of freedom that Gandhi will accept, for the country is willing only—and that is what greatly matters—it is leaderless!

"From Bottom Upwards." Leaders there are many forsooth, acknowledged or self-styled, but none who can command more than a narrow sphere of influence, communal or otherwise. Gandhi is the man to whom the country, torn as it is into factions, will bend, by virtue of his remarkable personality and the honesty of his convictions. With him there is no room for vacillation in carrying out the programme chalked out for the country to follow after due deliberation. Gandhi, indeed, begins from the bottom and gradually hopes to reach the top; in plain words what precisely he makes the stepping stone to political freedom is that the Indian house should first be set in order—then, what can really bar the country's progress to Swaraj?

A Practical Programme. Unity of the warring creeds, removal of untouchability, preparation for boycott of foreign cloth as symbolised by the "Char" identified in the Man Gandhi.

THE DUMMY DIRECTOR

A MENACE TO INDUSTRY.

The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M. P., Chancellor of Exchequer in the Labour Cabinet, writes in "John Bull," London:—There is no room anywhere for drones, least of all at the head of affairs. Yet they cluster round the honey-pots of British industry.

The "Guinea Pigs." A "Guinea Pig" has been defined as a gentleman of sufficient bait, who allows himself to be put on a director's list for the sake of the guineas and lunches which the Board provides.

There is published annually a volume of considerable thickness which is entitled "The Directory of Directors." It gives a list of the names of the nobility and gentry who serve British industry by acting as directors of public companies. Reading through this interesting compilation, one is filled with amazement at the marvellous capacity for work shown by these directors of our great financial, commercial and industrial businesses.

And not only is their capacity for work prodigious, but their versatility is equally astounding. We find the same gentleman a director of a score or more of different companies, carrying on business of the most diverse character.

A good many of these guinea pigs are, at the same time, directors of insurance companies, banks; shipping companies; canals; railways; tramways; electricity companies, and other industrial combines.

Versatile Geniuses.

To be responsible for the efficient management of these concerns, in which tens of millions of shareholders' capital is invested, and in which millions of men have to be provided with employment, apparently takes very little of the time and energies of these gentlemen, for a good many of them are also Members of Parliament.

To discharge the duties of a Member of Parliament efficiently absorbs fourteen hours a day of a man's time for four or five days a week during three-quarters of the year. But these multi-directors are such supermen that they can manage a dozen great businesses in their off-time between divisions in the House of Commons. There is one Member of Parliament who is a director, chairman, vice chairman or managing director of no fewer than twenty-two electricity and transport companies, some of which are operating in far away parts of the world.

Recreation for Retired Officers.

"Guinea-pigging" seems to be the favourite recreation of retired Army and Navy officers, civil servants (particularly Indian and Colonial governors), ex-ministers, and lawyers who have failed to establish a lucrative practice at the bar. A title seems to be regarded as an attractive bait to attract the guileless speculator. Impecunious artists

Notes of the Day.

Spain's Walk-out.

It is in a very polite manner that Spain has executed her walk-out from the League of Nations. The Spanish Note announcing the determination of that country no longer to participate in the deliberations of the League was couched in suave language. It blessed Germany's admission into the League and wished her good luck and it lodged a protest in the most urbane diplomatic manner that the Composition Committee appointed by the League to decide the question of the addition of permanent seats to the League Council did not see its way to satisfy Spanish claims. An interesting point about the Spanish refusal to continue in the League is that for two years that body is empowered by its rules not to ratify formally such refusal. The door is thus open for Spain to reconsider her attitude. In England and France there is a very large body of public opinion anxious to see that Spain, out of pique, does not attempt to form either a "Latin League of France, Italy and Spain" as "Truth" apprehends, or an Alliance between herself and Italy and Germany as is feared in quarters which consider that with respect to Tangier Italy and Germany will be far more sympathetic towards Spain than France can ever be.

Still Adamant.

The coal-owners in England have not improved the situation regarding an honourable settlement of the strike by the opposition (they are putting up to the national agreement). In South Yorkshire and Wales the district associations have passed resolutions against such settlement and if the majority of the owners from the other districts, show themselves to be in agreement regarding the insistence on district and separate agreements, the outlook for the miners will be very black indeed. The Baldwin Government, in case the owners continue to be adamant, will have to assert their authority and take powers to force the owners to come to terms. The question is in what form they will take such powers? Under the Trades Disputes Act they have already some kind of authority to intervene in industrial disputes. Public opinion in England will no doubt agree with the Government that they must exercise such intervention, because the miners' genuine efforts at securing a compromise have not failed to impress it favourably.

The Dummy Director.

We draw attention to the article on "The Dummy Director Menace" which the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden has contributed to "John Bull" and which we publish elsewhere. India has imported many evil and few good methods of British business organisation and of the former the Dummy Director is the most prominent. In the initial stages of industrial enterprise, when capital was shy and financiers were few, it was, perhaps, inevitable that the control of most of the industrial and business undertakings should have been centred in the hands of the same group of individuals. But there is no excuse now for this system to continue and it was time we in India followed the example of America which does not tolerate the "guinea pig Director." Among the important causes of the present state of the textile industry must be included the prevalence of this system of Dummy Directors and the Textile Tariff Board will be well advised to enquire into this scandal and the extent to which it menaces the prosperity of the industry.

Our J.P.'s.

When the appointments of Justices of the Peace used to be in the hands of the Commissioners of Police in this City there was considerable public dissatisfaction regarding the manner of filling them. Thanks to the agitation carried on in this journal, the Government took a step forward last year in the attempt to remove this very justifiable complaint on the part of the public by appointing a Committee representative of various interests whose duty it was to examine the credentials of each aspirant to the honour of being a J.P. But the Committee has not been able to remedy the defects of past appointments and certain recent appointments have emphasised the need for the Committee to be guided in its work of selection and recommendation on a sound principle, especially as some of the J.P.'s are selected for the responsible work of an Hon. Magistrate. A Justice of the Peace ought to be a man of good educational qualifications who commands public confidence. Wealth alone ought not to be the criterion nor the ability to be useful to officialdom.

A Voice Which Counts for Nothing.

The Natal Indian Congress is the representative body of Natal Indians but to a microscopic minority of them there the Congress is not enough to satisfy their desire for political association. They have started a new body which they call the "Natal Indian Vigilance Association" and the very first act of vigilance on the part of this Association is for its President to write to the "Natal Mercury" and declare: "We are determined that the Union Jack shall not be excluded from the new Union Flag." Indians in South Africa have not hitherto taken any part in the Flag controversy in which the party of General Heriott and the one led by General Smuts are ranged against each other. "Indian Opinion" takes this self-appointed President of this new tawdry "Vigilance" Association to task for participating in it and reminds him: "We have really no voice in the matter, nor does it count for anything. We are comparatively a handful of Indians in this vast subcontinent and have to live under a government in whose formation we have no choice. We have suffered the South African Party Government and we are suffering the Nationalist and there is little to choose between them."

THE WEEKEST SPOT.

"John Bull" publishes the following letter:—

To Professor J. Graham Kerr, F.R.S., 9, The University, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—In stating that the "leaders of men no longer force themselves to the front by the sheer power of their outstanding ability" you have put your finger on the weakest spot in democratic Government. The mob mind is swayed by mob oratory and are in real danger of being governed, not by the men with most constructive ability, but by those with the finest gift of gab. We must have better education of the common people, and teach them to think for themselves.

IDEAL BOWLERS' WICKET. PARSI TEAM'S COLLAPSE. HARD LUCK & DISAPPOINTING PLAY.

EUROPEANS' 23 FOR 2 WICKETS.

Parsis	1st innings	55
Europeans	1st	23 for 2 wickets.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, Sept. 13. As it was anticipated the Poona Gymkhana cricket, true to its tradition, was an ideal bowlers' wicket to-day, due to the baking effect of the sun and the wind. Col. Mistry had the hardest of luck in losing the toss and had the spin of the coin been in his favour I am quite confident that Kalspesi and Jamshetjee would probably have skittled out the European side for a poor total. The wicket was a regular glue pot, but the Parsi batting, with the exception of Dolly and Colah, was most disappointing. Both these players were meeting the ball in the centre of their bat and both of them during their short stay at the wickets made some genuine drives, but impatience to score runs proved their bane and cost them their wickets. Elavia played a plucky innings, but was distinctly unlucky as he lost his wicket to a really wonderful catch by Hosie at the second slip. Vazifdar got out in a most stupid way as he swiped at a full toss from Howlett in a most unorthodox way. Bahadur Kapadia was out to a simple half volley from Graham, whereas his brother Fali played with a cross bat and gave an easy catch at the mid-on. On the European side Graham was the most successful bowler as he claimed four Parsi wickets for 12 runs. But Howlett kept an immaculate length and came off the pitch very quickly. The fielding of the Europeans was keen and good on the whole while Cocks kept the wickets in a brilliant fashion. Europeans have lost Aste and Hosie, both fine batsmen. But provided it does not rain during the night the wicket will play hard and looking to the strength of their batting side they ought to easily top 200 marks. Phillips and Hudson played wonderfully well on to-day's difficult wicket under difficult conditions of light and a hook to the leg by the former off Jamshetji and a drive past cover by the latter off Kalspesi were striking. Hudson though quite young is a beautiful batsman to watch and one should not be surprised if he pastes the Parsi bowling all over the field on to-morrow's plumb wicket.

The start in the first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, that between Europeans and Parsis which was to commence at 11 a.m. to-day has been delayed owing to the condition of the pitch. Heavy rains overnight have rendered the pitch soft and the start has been put off till noon subject to improvement in the condition of the pitch.

The following are the teams finally chosen to take part in the match:—

EUROPEANS.

A. L. Hosie (Captain),
S. E. West,
B. Howlett,
N. M. Hughes-Hallett,
G. Aste,
G. S. L. Gregson-Ellis,
O. B. Graham,
R. E. H. Hudson,
J. K. C. Cocks,
W. J. Cullen,
G. C. Phillips,
Capt. J. B. Bettington (Twelve men).

PARSIS.

Col. K. M. Mistry (Captain),
R. J. D. Jamsetji,
B. K. Kalspesi,
H. J. Vazifdar,
D. K. Kapadia,
S. N. Gandhi,
F. E. Kapadia,
B. E. Kapadia,
S. H. Colah,
H. J. Engineer,
J. N. Elavia.

(RESERVES).

P. H. Daruwalla,
H. N. Contractor.

Copious rains overnight delayed start of the first match between the Europeans and Parsis. The sky was overcast at the start with only occasional glimpses of sunshine. Attendance was very poor and almost all the tents and shanias which encircled the ground presented a deserted appearance. The pitch was inspected by the umpires at 11 in the morning, and in view of its condition it was decided to resume the game not before 12 noon.

As I write this, the sun is shining brilliantly and there is every probability of the wicket playing difficult for the greater part of the day. The pitch was again inspected at 12.15, and it was settled to make commencement at 2 p.m. The Parsis slightly altered their team by including H. J. Engineer in place of Daruwalla, the fast left-hand bowler.

The unexpected delay in starting the match has caused considerable disappointment among the cricket-loving public of Poona as well as the combatants.

His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, arrived on the ground in the afternoon, and lunch with the team. After lunch accompanied by Col. Mistry, the Parsi captain, and A. L. Hosie, the European skipper, he made inspection of the pitch and was seen freely talking with all players. The crowd of people is gradually increasing, and though numerically it cannot be compared to a Bombay audience the number of spectators is now in the neighbourhood of 5,000 or so. Spectators are getting fidgety, and are

showing their restlessness by vigorously clapping their hands. Punctually at 2.30 p.m. the captains again inspected the pitch and gave instructions to the groundman to put on a light roller. BEGINNING OF GAME.

Hosie beat Col. Mistry in the toss, and elected to field. At 3.45 Hosie led the team in the field. Kalspesi and Gandhi were the opening pair. Lieut. Howlett bowled from the pavilion end to Kalspesi and sent down a maiden over. West was put on from the Council end and with his first ball he conceded a run to Gandhi. The start was disastrous as with the fourth ball of West, Kalspesi coked it up, and was easily held by Cocks. (2-1-0-0).

B. E. Kapadia joined Gandhi, but the next over of Howlett saw the dismissal of the latter, who was beautifully held on deep fine leg by Graham. (2-2-1-0).

Colah next partnered B. Kapadia and immediately opened his account by lifting West to the long-on for four. Play was quiet now and in the next over of West, Colah hoisted ten on the board by a sparkling drive to the long-off. At this stage Hosie rang the first bowling change by putting on Graham in place of West, from the Council end. A nice piece of fielding by Capt. Hughes-Hallett was loudly applauded by spectators. Colah was getting too impatient to score runs, and in attempting to drive Graham skied up in the country, and was finely held by Gregson-Ellis. (14-3-10-0).

Dolly Kapadia joined B. E. Kapadia, but immediately lost the latter who was clean-beaten by Graham with a well-pitched delivery. (14-4-1-0).

Col. Mistry joined Dolly Kapadia, but in playing forward was caught and bowled by Graham. (14-5-0-0).

Vazifdar next partnered Dolly, the latter opening his account with a single to the short leg. Vazifdar was very uneasy on turning the wicket and in attempting a hefty hit to Graham, skied up, but was missed by Graham. The last ball of Howlett however saw his dismissal, as he was completely beaten by a Yorker. (19-6-2-0).

THE COLLAPSE.

Fali Kapadia was the next man in, and the second decade appeared on the board as a result of sixty minutes' play. Dolly was playing confidently, and turned Graham and Howlett to the fine leg for three and two, respectively. Thirty appeared on the board as a result of a fine carpet drive by Dolly and in repeating the same stroke to Graham gave an easy catch to Hosie on the mid-on. (32-7-13-0).

With the dismissal of Dolly the Parsis' hope of reaching a decent figure completely vanished. Elavia joined Fali Kapadia who pulled Graham to the square leg for four. Howlett was keeping excellent length and always had the batsman in difficulties. At 36, Hosie rang a fresh change by putting on Aste in place of Graham. Aste sent down a maiden over to Fali Kapadia. At 4.15 p.m. the players adjourned for tea. The game recommenced at 4.40 p.m. Howlett being in charge of the leather. Elavia obtained a couple of runs off him, in the over. Aste came on to bowl from the Council end, and in the fourth ball claimed the wicket of Fali Kapadia, who gave the easiest of easy catches to Phillips at mid-on. (40-8-6-0).

Engineer, who is playing for the Parsis for the first time, started very steadily, and was out for a "bleb" to Howlett. (46-9-0-0).

Elavia kept his end up by playing cautiously. He was partnered by Jamshetji who opened his account by a push to the leg for a single. On facing Aste, Jamshetji sent a full toss to the square leg boundary, but in the next over the Parsi innings came to an end by the dismissal of Elavia who was beautifully taken in the slips by Hosie, off Howlett, the fielder concerned making a somersault in the air. (55-10-11-0).

The following are scores:—

THE PARSIS—FIRST INNINGS.

B. K. Kalspesi, c Cocks, b West	0
S. N. Gandhi, c Graham, b Howlett	1
B. E. Kapadia, b Graham	1
S. H. Colah, c G. Ellis, b Graham	10
D. K. Kapadia, c Hosie, b Graham	13
Col. Mistry, c Aste, b Graham	0
H. J. Vazifdar, b Howlett	2
F. E. Kapadia, c Phillips, b Aste	2
J. N. Elavia, c Hosie, b Howlett	11
H. J. Engineer, b Howlett	9
R. J. D. Jamshetjee, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	14.4	5	18	4
West	3	0	9	1
Graham	7	2	12	4
Aste	4	1	12	1

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 2, 3 for 14, 4 for 14, 5 for 14, 6 for 19, 7 for 32, 8 for 40, 9 for 46, and 10 for 55.

EUROPEAN INNINGS.

The Europeans opened their first innings at 5.10 p.m. the opening pair being Aste and Phillips. Kalspesi started bowling to

NEO-LIBERALS' LAMENT MOTILALJI BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF UNITY.

PLEA FOR VOTING FOR "TRIED SOLDIERS"

DELHI, Sept. 13.

To explain the policy and programme of the newly constituted Independent Congress Party, a public meeting was held last evening in Queens Gardens, under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who, after tracing the struggle for Swaraj, and the different stages of Reforms in the Constitution, said that the policy of Non-co-operation both from within and outside the Councils, had failed. The policy of the Swarajya Party, during the last three years, had been consistent and persistent, wavering and inconsistent. Their melodramatic "walk-ins" and "walk-outs" had seriously injured the cause of India. It was impossible to pin faith in a party which had deserted its post when momentous legislation was being discussed in the Councils. The Pandit appealed to voters when casting their votes to favour the candidate who was capable and reliable.

EVILS OF PARTY-SYSTEM.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that politics was like a game of chess, which required constant shufflings and new moves. The one way to win freedom was through mutiny; but they had neither the heart nor the strength for it. He declared that Non-co-operation as a policy was sound in principle but it had failed because it was based on the assumption of communal unity that did not exist. So had the Swarajist policy of obstruction also failed. The speaker believed in either total boycott of Councils or whole-hearted working of the constitution. To run away from the Council was political dishonesty. Lala Lajpat Rai thought, that party system was unsuited to India as it gave rise to rancour and hatred without the corresponding advantage of healthy criticism. In conclusion, he said that a tried soldier could be trusted, and for such ones only should they vote.

Bhai Permanand said that the Congress was no longer a representative body. It had been reduced to a clique dominated by the Swaraj Party.

RESPONSIVIST ETHICS.

Mr. Jayakar said that they had done their best to reconcile the two wings of the Congress, but had failed, the blame for which, he said, lay at the door of Pandit Motilal Nehru who had rejected their offer. They would now fight for justice and truth and fight to a finish. He asked the audience to exercise their vote with discretion and cast it rationally for the fittest man.

Mr. Baptista asked the audience to unite because unity was strength. If they were united, they could rend Government any day. But strength should be used with reason, otherwise it would turn into treason.

Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra also spoke. —A. P.

NO NEWS FROM COBHAM.

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

Since the telegram was received by Messrs. Graham Trading Company from Penang on 10th September that Alan Cobham was held up at Victoria Point owing to bad weather, no further news has been received up till now. There is no telegraph office of wire less station at Victoria Point.—A. P.

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

No further news has been received about Alan Cobham. The local Government has telegraphed to-day to the Governor of Renong in Siam close to Victoria Point asking for news about Cobham. The reply is expected to-morrow. It is reported that the weather in the direction of Victoria Point was recently extremely bad.—A. P.

Aste from the pavilion end, while Vazifdar was his vis-a-vis from the Council Hall end. Kalspesi and Vazifdar each sent down a maiden over, but in the second over of Kalspesi Aste nicely hooked him to the leg for three and in repeating the same stroke he gave an easy catch to Elavia on the short leg. (4-1-4-0).

Hosie, the European skipper, was the next man in, and off the second ball of Kalspesi he gave a possible catch to Jamshetji at mid-on, which was not accepted. Jamshetji came on in a place of Vazifdar, and in his first over conceded four runs. A disaster, however, overtook the European side as in Jamshetji's second over they lost their skipper who was nicely snapped off behind the wickets by B. E. Kapadia. (9-2-2-0).

Hudson joined Phillips, the former bringing ten on the board by scoring a single run off Jamshetji. Hudson played beautifully on the off side and in the next over of Kalspesi cut him beautifully through the corner post. Kalspesi was replaced by Engineer, and gave a single run in his first over. Jamshetji was turning inches at times on a sticky wicket with the result that it was rather difficult to score off him. At this stage the batsmen having appealed against bad light it was decided to draw stumps at 5.55 p.m.

The closing scores are:—

THE EUROPEANS—FIRST INNINGS.

Aste, c Elavia, b Kalspesi	4
Phillips, not out	11
A. L. Hosie, c B. E. Kapadia, b Jamshetji	2
R. E. H. Hudson, not out	6
Total	23

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, and 2 for 9. Umpires:—Messrs. K. R. Swami and C. M. Ali.

BRITISH FILM SCHEME

INDIAN PRINCES' MUNIFICENCE

300 NEW CINEMAS IN INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In connection with the British Film Scheme, it is stated that six Indian Rulers have contributed a quarter million sterling in money, land and buildings. The Maharajah of Alwar has offered one hundred thousand sterling and free sites for cinemas in India. The Maharajah of Patiala has offered thirty thousand, H. H. the Aga Khan twenty-five thousand, the Maharajah of Jaipur thirty-five to forty thousand. The remaining Princes have not yet decided on cash offers, but will supply sites and are in some cases building cinemas. It is hoped that by the middle of 1927 there will be a chain of three hundred cinemas across India showing films from Britain and from the Dominions in proportion of six British films for one screened in other parts of the Empire. Mr. N. Ranjanpal states that the Princes do not expect any reward for their munificence. The profits will go to the trust or endowment fund for the development of films in India.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

SUNCHUANFANG V. CANTONESE INVADERS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Shanghai.—The fighting between the forces of Sunchuanfang, the Dictator of Shanghai and the Cantonese invaders has begun near the Kiangsi-Hunan border. The Cantonese are said to be using Russian aeroplanes. It is said the Cantonese army numbers 200,000 out-numbering Sunchuanfang's troops, and is also better organised and equipped.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The British cruiser "Hawkins" flying the flag of Sir Alexander Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief of China Station has arrived at Hankow. It is reported that Anglo-Chinese negotiations for an amicable settlement of the recent incidents at Wanchow are proceeding.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

PROSPECTS OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Ottawa.—The general election will be held on 14th September. Both Mr. Meighen (Conservative) and Mr. Mackenzie King are predicting that they will have a clear majority in the next Parliament while the Progressives are apparently equally confident that they will control the balance of power as they did in the last Parliament, but the betting odds rather indicate a stalemate. Mr. Meighen is concentrating on the Protection issue promising high tariff enough to maintain and develop the Canadian industries, while Mr. Mackenzie King has practically dropped the constitutional issue. He declared that he had never said a word reflecting on Lord Byng's honesty, integrity or chivalry as a great public servant who was anxious to do only what he thought best in the interests of Canada.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON FOREIGN CRIMINALS

LONDON, September 13.

Paris.—The Press generally follows the lead of the French Charge d'Affaires. The "Temps" says that the French Government refuses to tolerate on the French territory any plot against a foreign power but it has the duty of hospitality towards the foreigners and cannot take measures against foreigners whose only crime is the disapproval of the government of their native land.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES IN TURKEY

LONDON, September 13.

Constantinople.—It is officially intimated that the Department of Commerce is disposed to yield to the representations of the Foreign Chambers of Commerce and permit the continuance of their functions on condition that they register in a regular manner.—Reuter.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COCAINE SMUGGLERS IN GERMANY

LONDON, September 13.

Berlin.—The police have rounded up 17 alleged cocaine smugglers headed by Horschmann who is stated to have a large store of narcotics from which he supplied agents frequenting express trains and whose activities are believed to extend to most European capitals.—Reuter.

"BROTHERHOOD OF CHRISTIANS ONLY."

FLOGGING AND SLAVERY GOOD FOR "NATIVE"

TANGANYIKA MISSIONARY'S AMAZING SERMON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MOMBASA, Aug. 8.

The subject of a recent sermon by the Rev. D. B. Reynolds, M.A., the Chaplain of Arusha and Moshi in Tanganyika Territory, was "The Mutual Relation of White and Black races". The Rev. Reynolds is said to have a long experience of coloured races in China, India and Africa and with this experience he dealt with the subject in an unprecedented way. Without any criticism whatsoever, I hasten to reproduce the report of his sermon as it has appeared in the "East African Standard", the white settler's organ in Kenya.

The Rev. Reynolds enunciated four general principles in support of his subject the first being that the New Testament nowhere asserted the equality of mankind. Mankind might have a common origin and a common destiny, but whatever the future might hold at present the White Race is the superior race and its general relation to other races was that of a tutor and not that of a parent. The New Testament asserted nothing more than the brotherhood of Christians.

EQUALITY?

Brotherhood did not imply equality in all the varied relationships of life. An older brother might be, and sometimes was a tutor to his younger brother. St. Paul in 1 Timothy 62 says: "Those who have Christian believers as their Masters must not take liberties with them because they are brothers. They must be all the better servants because those who get the good of their service are believers".

The second principle is that God himself has ordained that crime should be punished and that such punishment should be of a deterrent nature.

OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY.

In Dr. Moffatt's translation of the New Testament, it is written in the first four verses of Romans 13:—"Every subject must obey the Government authorities, for no authority exists apart from God; the existing authorities have been constituted by God".

Hence anyone who resists authority is opposing the Divine order, and the opposition will bring judgment on themselves. Magistrates are no terror to an honest man, though they are to a bad man. If you want to avoid being alarmed at the Government authorities, lead an honest life and you will be commended for it; the Magistrate is God's servant for your benefit. But if you do wrong, you may well be alarmed; a Magistrate does not wield the power of the sword for nothing. "He is God's servant for the infliction of Divine vengeance upon evil doers".

DISTINCTION IN CLASSES.

Dealing with the punishment of white and black men, Mr. Reynolds points out that St. Paul clearly approved of the general principle of making a distinction in the punishment given to different classes of men, when he, himself, was arrested at Jerusalem. The Roman authorities were about to flog him being ignorant of the fact that he was a Roman citizen and he turned to the Centurion and said: "Are you allowed to scourge a Roman citizen?" He did not say, "It is a wicked thing to scourge anyone thus approving the general principle of making a distinction in the kinds of punishments to be given to different classes of men."

Mr. Reynolds goes on to show that what might be a very severe punishment for a White man might be quite trifling for a black man and he instances from his knowledge of the conditions in Hongkong, the terrible thing imprisonment is to a European in a tropical climate while to a Native it is no hardship.

TERROR TO WRONG-DOERS.

Contrary to the teaching of St. Paul, Magistrates in this part of the world were very often not a "Terror", to the Native, wrong doers, because the punishment they could inflict was quite inadequate. There was only one really adequate punishment for the black man (apart from execution) and that was Corporal Punishment. Such

punishment was administered to British boys in Public Schools and monitors and prefects were allowed to flog younger boys. Surely then since everyone knew that the Native had the mentality of a child, it could not be wrong to flog him as a Public School boy was flogged. There was no scriptural authority against corporal punishment.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The third principle was that the New Testament nowhere declared that the death penalty must only be inflicted in cases of murder. In the time of our Lord many crimes were punishable with death. It was only a century ago that one hundred offences were of a capital nature in England and although no one would like to go back to the stern system that prevailed then, yet it could not be said that any community was acting contrary to the New Testament if for good and sufficient reasons it decided that certain crimes (in addition to murder) should be punishable with death. In preaching the forgiveness of wrongs done to one self, Christ made no reference to judicial punishment, and in the famous words "Render to Caesar the things that be Caesar's" he upheld the stern system of Government which existed under the Roman Empire.

PUNISHMENT AS A DETERRENT.

In dealing with punishment as a deterrent Mr. Reynolds said, "But my chief contention is that St. Paul clearly lays down the principle that punishment for crime should be of such a nature as to deter others from committing similar offences. Magistrates, says St. Paul, in the passage already quoted, 'are a terror to the bad man.' Not a benevolent adviser, not even a stern guardian, but a 'Terror.' When people were hanged in England for forgery, etc., it was found that it did not deter others from doing the same thing so capital punishment for such offences was rightly abolished. But with a primitive people it has been proved in Rhodesia and elsewhere that capital punishment for certain cases of brutal assault has a deterrent nature and has been effective in stamping out such crimes. I submit, therefore, that according to St. Paul's teaching it cannot be wrong."

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

The fourth principle enunciated by the Rev. Reynolds is that the New Testament nowhere teaches that compulsory Labour is necessarily wrong. "In point of fact it does not even specifically condemn the slavery which existed throughout the Roman Empire, though it urges slave owners to treat their slaves justly and kindly. It took the Christian Church just on 1500 years to realise that the institution of slavery was morally indefensible. But slavery is one thing and compulsory Labour is another. A slave was entirely at the mercy of his owner and was paid no wages. Compulsory Labour is under Government supervision and full wages are paid.

St. Paul declared that if a man would not work neither should he eat, but unfortunately St. Paul did not live in Africa where a Native can eat without working by the simple expedient of making his wives work for him. The only essential in compulsory labour is that the labourer should be protected from cruelty and injustice and there is a very small section of Britishers that cannot distinguish between a man and a machine.

BRITISH HYPOCRISY.

Dealing with the question of slavery Mr. Reynolds said, "I fear as a nation we can not escape the charge of hypocrisy. We boast that there is no slavery under the British flag, but it is going on all the time; I mean the slavery of Native women and children." You have it here in Africa and you have it in India, and you have it in Hongkong. And yet the people at Home who make such a fuss about a hefty native being compelled to do a moderate amount of work, never utter a word about the slavery of the Native women and children which goes under the British flag. Can any one doubt what Jesus Christ would have to say on this matter when we remember that he thought so lightly about the compulsory labour, ordered by the Roman Government that he made merry over the subject?"

STRIKING CONCLUSION.

Mr. Reynolds concludes his sermon after quoting Matthew Chapter 5, Verse 44, which says, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twice." That is to say, if any Roman Officer compels you to act as a Government porter for a distance of one mile, show your good will by going two. He said, "Doubtless there was a smile on our Lord's face as he uttered the words, meaning that it called by the Government to do a job, do it cheerfully."

The Rev. gentleman finishes on a note of warning to the Missions who pay too much attention to advanced education for the native. After simple elementary instruction he advocates that missions should instruct their converts in manual labour rather than book learning and impress upon them the dignity of work."

UNIVERSITY REFORM

"DANGEROUS RECOMMENDATIONS"

CORPORATION'S DEBATE ON COMMITTEE REPORT

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, a letter was considered from Messrs. Kanga and Company, Solicitors forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Commissioner on behalf of the Trustees of the "Pashu Rakshak Mandal" of Bombay, in which they stated that Shrawan Vad 8—birthday of Shri Krishna and Bhadarva Sud 4—Jain Sanskrati were two very important Hindu religious days on which they observed fast and offered special prayers; that these two days fell on the 30th August and 11th September respectively this year. They requested that neither cows nor buffaloes might be slaughtered in the slaughter houses under the control of the Bombay Municipality on these two days and that arrangements might be made for prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes on these two days every year.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the letter was referred to the Slaughter of Cows Committee for consideration and report.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Rama Ragho Chikhalkar on behalf of the Kokanastha Mochi Samaj stating that members of the Kokanastha Mochi Samaj chiefly lived between Colaba and Null Bazar and that in case of death they were required to carry their dead to the Tank Bunder Cemetery which caused them a great deal of hardship; that with its community it was customary to burn their dead and that the Nana Shanker Shet Cemetery near Chitra Bazar was eminently suitable for the disposal of their dead; that in that cemetery Gujarati Mochis, who also worked by hand, as did the members of the Kokanastha Mochi Samaj, were allowed to cremate their dead; that a certain gentleman had taken considerable pains to have their grievance redressed in this respect but that the Municipality had replied that if Tank Bunder Cemetery was considered distant, vehicles for carrying the dead would be made available by the Municipality. He pointed out that the Hindu dead could not be carried in a carriage except in cases of deaths taking place in hospitals and where dead bodies were not claimed by any one, and requested that with a view to redressing the grievance, the Corporation would be pleased to allow the dead of his community to be cremated in the Nana Shanker Shet Cemetery.

Mr. P. B. Palwanker moved that the letter be referred to the Burial Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman complained that it was not proper that these Hindus should be put to so much inconvenience, and he asked the Hindu members themselves to remedy this state of affairs. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Burial Committee with an expression of the opinion that the Corporation did not approve of the discrimination made by the Trustees of the Sonapur ground in the matter of Sonapur Burning Ground and hoped that the discrimination would be removed.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Jhaverchand supported the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai wanted the report to be submitted within two months.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi asked them to proceed cautiously in the matter.

Mr. S. A. Mantri moved an amendment that the Corporation's Burial Ground Committee should get into touch with Sonapur Trustees and persuade them to amend their rules to allow of these persons cremating their dead at Sonapur.

Mr. R. S. Nick'olay seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairnee said the trustees of Sonapur were more autocratic than the Czar of Russia, and the self-constituted trustees would not brook any outside interference with the internal arrangements.

Mr. Kanji supported and said it was hopeless to get the Trustees to do anything.

Mr. Mantri's amendment was adopted.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

Mr. D. G. Dalvi asked for and obtained priority to consider the views of the Corporation on the report of the Committee on University Reform.

Mr. Dalvi moved that the draft report of the Corporation be adopted and that the President be authorised to address Government accordingly. He said if some of the recommendations in the report were carried out they would satisfy even the most go-ahead of them. Coming to the question of adult education he said after four or five years a large number of students would be turned out of the Municipal primary schools and the University would undertake their further education and the Corporation could very well help the University in that matter.

The draft reply had endorsed the views of the majority of witnesses about the necessity of Women's University. He asked the Corporation not to look at the question from a narrow circumscribed point of view; that they had only to look after the sanitation roads and pipes in the city and had nothing to do with secondary education. He further asked the Corporation to become responsible for the intellectual and moral well-being of the people.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved he had made an unfortunate error in putting his signature to the report, because it contained rather dangerous recommendations about financial assistance to the University. In the perultimate paragraph the letter stated:

"The Corporation reciprocate the desire for cooperation between the University and the Bombay Municipality and are quite alive to their duty of assisting the University. While recognising the principle of rendering financial help to the University as suggested, the Corporation are not in a position at present to make any definite suggestion in this respect and must, therefore, defer their decision as to the extent of their financial help, until concrete proposals from Government and the University are made available to them."

CORPORATION'S "PRIMARY CONCERNS."

Mr. Mody said he was entirely against any financial help to the University. There were a great many other things than University education which affected Bombay but they were not concerned with them. Their primary concern was with sanitation, roads, and primary education. In an unguarded moment they undertook to finance a scheme of medical college, tempted by a manifest offer from a private citizen, and it was only now that they had realised their enormous liabilities. It would be singularly ill-advised he said to commit the Corporation to financial assistance. While the Corporation would like to be properly represented on the Senate, if it meant financial help to the University, the Corporation would rather content itself with the present representation. The mover had said that they had not to content themselves with looking after pipes and roads only, as it was their bounden duty to do. But Mr. Mody asked whether they were giving the citizens the minimum of amenities which they were entitled to. Were they giving them good roads, or pipes or had they fully discharged their responsibility as regards primary education? Were they discharging their responsibilities efficiently as they were expected to do? The Corporation was far behind its requirements. He, therefore, moved the addition of lines, in place of those he had objected to, to the effect that while they especially desired for cooperation between the University and the Bombay Corporation they regretted they were unable to give any assurance about financial assistance of any sort, particularly in view of their liability in regard to primary education.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said there was going to be a change in the constitution of the University, and did not see any harm in giving financial assistance, since the Liverpool Corporation gave £15,000 yearly to the Liverpool University. In this case they had merely to accept certain principles, he said.

Mr. P. J. Marzion opposed the formation of a separate university for women.

Dr. A. G. Viegas thought it would take Government about three years to put the recommendations of the Committee into effect and the Corporation could very well wait for some time before giving their views on the question. What they wanted was research for applied sciences and a fully equipped technological college for studies. The Corporation had lately squandered 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees in increasing the salaries of their officers, and he did not know why they now objected to giving that amount to the University.

MR. NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was opposed to the proposition from both legal and economic aspects. He asked whether under the Municipal Act they could at all contribute anything towards the University, particularly since the Government had encroached upon the resources of the Corporation in regard to taxation. Their responsibility for primary education in the city was heavy enough he said. In the first instance he wanted all professorships in the Grant Medical College to be given on grounds of purely personal merit and did not want them to be reserved for any particular services. He also wanted the deletion of clause 19 of the letter about women's university. Mr. Nariman thought that the nomination of 80 per cent. of the members of the Senate by the Chancellor was undesirable and he wanted that clause to be deleted from the draft letter.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

WOMEN AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata writes: It is proposed to call an All-India Conference of Women on Educational Reform from Women's Indian Association at the end of December at Poona.

The aim of the Conference is to get representative women from all parts of India to discuss the question of education, especially girls' education and to send up the considered suggestions of women to the educational authorities.

I shall be glad if public bodies or the heads of educational institutions and private individuals interested in the question of the Bombay Presidency, will send suggestions and criticisms and the women of Bombay will cooperate in calling the women's local conference in Bombay in October.

All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Women's Indian Association, Bombay Branch, 105a, Cumballa Hill.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

I have made the following suggestions to be put forward in the form of resolutions to the Conference.

Motherhood, Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation.

Sex Education.

Exercises, Physical, Training and out-door games.

Opening of nursery schools for the public.

For the dignity of labour craft schools or classes for handicrafts.

Education of the Blind.

Evils of early marriage, Alcohol and Smok.

Opening of social science school to train women social workers, for practical work on the model of London social science school.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT NEAR THANA

DRIVER AND PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY INJURED

POONA, Sept. 13.

A serious motor car accident is reported to have taken place on the Bombay-Poona road near Thana or Saturday as a result of which three persons including the driver are lying in a precarious condition at the Thana hospital. A party of two Hindus was travelling in a car from Bombay to Poona. Near a culvert between Thana and Mumbra while taking a sharp turn in order to avoid another car coming from the opposite direction the car went off the road, falling into a ditch several feet below. The body and chassis were separated as a result of the fall. The two passengers and the driver who had no chance of escape received serious injuries and were sent to the Thana Hospital. The condition of all three, is very serious.—A. P.

DRIVER SUCSUMBS TO INJURIES

POONA, Sept. 13.

A very serious motor-cycle accident occurred on Sunday afternoon, at milestone No. 22, on the Bombay-Poona road, resulting in the death of Mr. Naval Mehta, son of Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta, a leading citizen of Poona, who was driving the car.

From reports, it appears that the deceased went out for a motor spin to Khandala on a Harley-Davidson combination. While nearing the 22nd milestone a line of bullock carts was observed coming from the opposite direction. As the machine came abreast of the foremost cart, one of the bulls took fright and ran across the road. Mr. Mehta tried to avoid a collision, and in doing so, his machine crashed against a tree.

He received serious injuries to his head. Mr. Hussain who was a passenger in the side car was thrown into a bush and had a miraculous escape. Both lay unconscious for a couple of hours. Mr. Mehta was picked up by a Parsi gentleman who brought him to Poona, while Mr. Hussain was taken to Khandala by a European gentleman. On arrival at the hospital Mr. Mehta was operated upon but he died without regaining consciousness.—A. P.

OPPOSITION TO FREE STATE GOVERNMENT.

NEW IRISH PARTY INAUGURATED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A New Irish Free State Party was enthusiastically inaugurated to-day, at Waterford by Capt. W. A. Redmond and other members and supporters of the Old Irish Parliamentary Party in the presence of an enormous crowd. Capt. Redmond, in a speech spoke of the need of a strong opposition to the present Free State Government. He declared that unity and sound economics were essential to the prosperity of Ireland, and said that unity in Ireland could only be attained by achieving good government in the Free State and by showing Northern Ireland the true value of their Irish National birthright.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON'S PORTRAIT.

WORK GIVEN TO AN ENGLISH ARTIST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The "Morning Post" says Sir Prodyat Tagore has commissioned a well-known artist Jacob-Hood to paint the portrait of Lord Lytton for Victoria Hall, Calcutta. After completion of the work, the Artist will proceed to India to paint the portraits of Sir Prodyat Tagore, his wife, son and Maharajah of Burdwan.—Reuter.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has arrived in London.—Reuter.

SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR'S HOPE.

DOMINION STATUS WITHIN 10 YEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Winnipeg.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar arrived en route to the Pacific coast. Interviewed by Reuter he said his mission in Canada was to make India better known and to foster the spirit of Empire Unity. He expressed the opinion that India would be a nation with Dominion Status within the Empire within ten years.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST ARTICLE IN ITALIAN PAPER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—The French Charge d' Affaires at Rome has protested against the tenor of an article in an Italian newspaper and expressed the hope that the Italian Government will not allow the Italian public to be misled because though the author of the outrage may have come from France, he is an Italian.—Reuter.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is proposed to hold a Conference in Bombay next month with the object of interesting (1) the student population and (2) the masses in our city in the cause of physical education and the effects of a disordered health. The Municipal Schools health reports bear painful testimony to the pitifully fragile physique of the future citizens of the Great British Empire. A medical examination of College boys and girls, would yield very little better results, whilst as regards the great "employee" population of Bombay, running to hundreds of thousands, it may be said that they would carry the world prize for mustering just sufficient energy to earn for their masters—and die. This deplorable state of affairs cannot and ought not to be allowed to continue for a moment. Thanks to the agitation in the press and the efforts of our leaders, the public has recently commenced taking greater interest in the subject of physical culture than heretofore and it is with the object of giving an impetus to the movement, to give it the right direction, and to mobilise and multiply the resources at our disposal that the Conference is being held. The Conference is proposed to be held at some convenient place on the 16th and 17th October during the Dussera holidays. There will be games, competitions, speeches by experts and etc. The terminal examinations will then have been over, so that College students and boys should have no difficulty in attending the function. The fee for membership of the Reception Committee has been kept very low (rupee one only), and tickets may be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries of the Conference, c/o The Sarvajani Vyayamshala, Akalkote Lane, Kandewadi, or the undersigned.

It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the organisers in making the Conference, the first of its kind in Bombay, a success by joining it in large numbers.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Joint Honorary Secretary.
China Bag,
Girgaum Baki Road.

ELECTIONS IN C. P.

SWARAJYA PARTY CANDIDATES

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Swarajya Party, held yesterday at Bhandara, the following Congress candidates were recommended to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee for adoption for the purpose of the coming elections:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, (the sitting member).

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1. Dr. Khare (the sitting member).
2. Mr. W. H. Dhabe, High Court Pleader and Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality (the Nagpur-Kamptee Urban constituency).

3. Mr. Nilkantha Rao Udhoji, (the Nagpur-Ramtek rural constituency).

4. Mr. Manikrao Deshmukh, (the Katol-Sawner-Umrer rural constituency).

5. Seth Gopaladas Rath, (the Arvi-Ilimganghat rural constituency).

6. Mr. R. R. Pathak, (the sitting member) (the Bhandara rural constituency).

The supplementary list for the remaining two seats will follow later.—A. P.

FORTHCOMING POOJA FESTIVAL

TRAVELLING FACILITIES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12

At a meeting of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee, the Agent presiding stated that railways were prepared to try the experiment of introducing return tickets at single fares during the Pooja holidays. He further said that arrangements had been made for the supply of Indian meals to passengers at important stations. He was making arrangements for a travelling waterman to be attached to all passenger trains for the supply of drinking water to passengers.—A. P.

AN ALLAHABAD FRACAS

2 KILLED : 15 INJURED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

There was a minor disturbance here last night, over the Deakhandi procession, in which two persons were killed and some fifteen were injured. No further developments have taken place and the city is quiet.—A. P.

HINDU PRO CESSION DISTURBED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

To-day when the Hindu Dakhandi procession was passing near Subzaminah it is alleged that brickbats were thrown at it and some people were injured.—A. P.

Paris.—M. Briand has sent a message of congratulation to Sgr. Mussolini on his escape.—Reuter.

NEW PARTY.

OUT-COME OF DELHI CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Sept. 12.

The conference between the Responsive Co-operationists and the Independent Congress men concluded this evening after seven hours' further discussion at which Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Joseph Baptista were present. It was resolved to form an Independent Congress Party as a separate organisation with the Congress. The Responsive Co-operationist Party will fully co-operate with the party in the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures though continuing to function independently wherever it exists namely in the Central Provinces, Bombay and Bengal. It is understood that Lala Lajpat Rai will be elected the president of the Independent Congress Party and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will act as the General Secretary with Mr. Ramprasad of Lahore and Mr. E. Ragavendra Rao of Bilaspur as Joint Secretaries. The Executive Committee to be shortly formed will probably consist of Mr. Jayakar, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney and others.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

LETTER TO PT. MALAVIYA.

DELHI, Sept. 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru before leaving Delhi to-day on an electioneering campaign sent the following letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya explaining the position of himself and his party with reference to non-acceptance of Pandit Malaviya's proposals for the agreement:—"I sent your proposals to a number of prominent Congressmen and the replies received from them have been shown to you by Lala Gishari Lal yesterday afternoon. You know that I did not agree to the proposals suggested by you at Simla and have always been insisting upon all the conditions under which it might be possible for us to accept office to be reduced to writing and widely published. I was also of the opinion that the stage at which we had arrived it was not possible to put through the terms of any compromise even if you and I were agreed upon them in common firmness. However I received my opinion and left the gentlemen I consulted to exercise their own independent judgment. Their answers have now been received and it is clear from them that the general sense is against the acceptance of the terms as proposed by you. There were some suggestions to improve on those terms, but it is obvious that we cannot continue this correspondence and go on consulting friends on the developments as they were present themselves from time to time without interfering with the progress of the election campaign on either side. The only reasonable course to follow in these circumstances is to put off these negotiations till after the elections. It may then be possible to arrive at a working arrangement. Meanwhile it is not fair to the Congress or your Party to retard their activities by keeping them in suspense. I find, however, that many of the prominent members of your party have arrived in Delhi and others are expected to-morrow. If it is by any means possible for them to accept the terms I offered at Simla at our conference at Hotel Cecil and I am informed of the fact immediately I shall think over the matter again and see what I can do to avoid the friction otherwise inevitable in the course of an election contest.—A. P.

LAST YEAR'S OPIUM CONVENTION.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Discussion in the Second Committee of the League regarding the approval of last year's Opium Convention developed into an animated debate. The Italian member who last year agreed to draft the convention now opposed various points in the Report. He said they were retrocession compared with the Hague Convention of 1922 which he contended it properly applied would effectively combat opium smoking.

Lord Robert Cecil disputed the contention and declared that last year's convention approached the Italian conceptions.

Subsequently the Indian and Persian delegate came into collision. The latter accused India of sending opium to Persia. Sir Basanta Kumar Mukherjee, India, vigorously retorted by saying that the Government of India would enquire into the matter if Persia produced evidence, but at present there was a total absence of evidence.

The discussion closed with the adoption of the report. The Italian member abstained from victory.—Reuter.

HEALTH BUREAU AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—The Second Committee of the League discussed the Health Organisation especially the bureau at Singapore. The Japanese and Italian delegates emphasised the importance of the Bureau and urged the League to run it. Sir C. P. Ramswamy Aiyar on behalf of India thought that the League should not rely on philanthropists but should support the work itself.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Speaking in the second committee of the League during the discussion on Health Organisation especially Bureau at Singapore Sir Hilton Young suggested that the Health budget should be stabilised at a million francs and that the money required should be taken from it. Apart from France and Czechoslovakia all nations agreed.—Reuter.

POET-PLAYWRIGHT-ACTOR.

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA ON BOMBAY STAGE.

The appearance, for the first time, on the stage of Bombay, of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, whose poetical genius has already won its tribute of recognition from the Western literary world, not to say anything of that of his own country, is an event in the annals of the local stage the importance of which will not and should not be minimised. For, unlike most actors who have appeared on the stage of Bombay during the last quarter of a century or more, Mr. Chattopadhyaya comes with a definite mission in view—namely, that of elevating, purifying, and nationalising the Indian stage. No doubt, we have in Bombay several Indian dramatic companies, most of them itinerant, but all without exception appear to be incapable of lifting themselves out of the rut of old-world tradition in which they have been moving and even when some special drama conceived in a modern spirit is put on the boards, the actors as well as the settings of the play are seen to be discordantly and disconcertingly out of tune with the spirit of the times. The hand is the hand of the East of the present, but the voice is the voice of the old-world Jacob. Such being the case, most of the dramas fall on the critical eye and the ear after, and even during, one view of the performance. Of course, we are aware of musical enthusiasts who will sit through nights after nights of a Balgandharva's or a Panduranga's recitations, but they are little for real drama and their judgment is a true criterion. If we are to assess the real worth of the Indian drama, we have to address ourselves the question how far the various theatres in Bombay reflect the true Indian genius and how far they respond to the newly awakened aspirations of the nation. When tested in such a light, we find hardly one of them truly interpreting or serving to unfold the Indian genius. Further, the level of the Indian stage as a whole, it must be sadly confessed, is at present very low indeed, in comparison with the level attained by the stage in the countries of the West.

HIS GREAT AMBITION

It is Mr. Chattopadhyaya's ambition truly and completely to nationalise the Indian stage, and for that end he has travelled widely and studied the stage in Europe as well as in this country and now he wishes to lay the foundations of a truly national stage in India. The task is no doubt an enormous one and beset with innumerable difficulties, but if any single Indian can be said to be well equipped for it, it is undoubtedly Mr. Chattopadhyaya. He is a poet and latterly has figured also as a playwright. More recently—and as Bombay saw it to its immense delight on last Sunday evening at the Excelsior Theatre—Mr. Chattopadhyaya has also the making of a first-rate actor in him. His characteristics of the cobbler and the sweeper were truly splendid and deserved all the warm applause that greeted them. The bazaar scene, and "Mani and Jugal"—the scavenger and his wife—will live long in the memory of the hundreds who witnessed them. Mr. Chattopadhyaya plays the serious as well as the comic parts with equal ease and power—one would say that he perhaps excels as a comic actor. Possessing as he does a rich and clear voice, and gestures of a most natural kind, he is able to shine in a variety of parts, from gay to grave and from sad to hilarious.

MRS. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Though last Sunday's performance appears to have been got up in a hurry and with little stage equipment, the audience was more than pleased with the treat the poet-actor and his beautiful and talented partner provided for them. Though Mrs. Chattopadhyaya has not yet acquired the grip and vivacity of Mr. Chattopadhyaya, both as a musician and as an actress, she ably seconded the latter and indeed surpassed the expectations of most of the audience who had misgivings regarding the capacity of an educated young Indian lady to play the parts assigned to her in the various scenes. She made a real hit as the "sweeper's wife." We have no doubt that before long she will be able to contribute materially to the realisation of the ambition of her worthy partner. Her appearance on the stage, regardless of the indigenous Mrs. Grundy, is itself a valuable contribution towards that purification of the Indian stage which is the great aim of Mr. Chattopadhyaya. Before we conclude, let us express the hope that the public of Bombay will have many more opportunities of welcoming this talented couple on the stage in the near future.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

On Thursday the Governor of the Punjab visited Tandliwala, one of the newer markets in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony and drove to a Chak which is occupied by the Baluch guarantees. In the afternoon he visited Kamalia which has not apparently had a visit from the head of the Province since 1872. He laid the foundation stone of the New Government High School and in the course of an address announced that the Government had sanctioned an extension of the Lower Chenab Canal which would irrigate a large area near Kamalia including about 20,000 acres of the Crown waste.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Gosen and party left Madras on Sunday night for Ootacamund by a special train.—A. P.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

INDIAN MILL LABOUR.

CRUEL SYSTEM OF FINES

The following is a further instalment of the representation submitted to the Indian Tariff Board by the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

It will now be the endeavour of my Union to consider how far the present wages are adequate or sufficient to meet the standard of living of the operatives, poor though that standard is. The Union desires to draw the attention of the Board to paragraph 12 (page 5) of the 1923 Report of the Bombay Labour Office and the footnote added to it which explain the "average daily earnings" worked out by the Office. The latter points out that the "average" is only the "Arithmetic mean" and that "it is not possible to deduce the mode or the median, nor any measures of dispersion nor the range either for any group or for the whole material," as the separate earnings of each individual worker are not available. Paragraph 11 (pages 5 and 6) of the same Report then gives the average daily earnings of the textile workers in the Presidency and draws the special attention of the public to the "average" figures in the following manner:

"In a study of this kind the arithmetic mean is a 'less satisfactory average' than the mode, i.e., the earnings which are most prevalent in the group. In this place it can only be stated that the 'average,' in the usual sense of the arithmetic mean, is, in a study of this kind, 'necessarily higher than the 'mode' or most frequently occurring value."

It is thus clear that some allowance, however small it may be, will have to be made in accepting the figure of Rs. 30.10-1 as the Bombay workers' monthly earnings, given in the 1923 Report (page 11) of the Labour Office.

"AVERAGE" WAGE.

The Union now begs to draw the attention of the Board to tables Nos. 1 to 3 (pages 27-41) of the same Report. It will be seen therefrom that the salaries of the assistant carding, spinning and weaving masters, the head-jobs of all the mill departments, store-keepers, factory clerks, etc., are included in them and are, therefore, calculated in arriving at the "average" monthly wages of the textile workers. The Board will also notice that the salaries of those men are much higher than those of the ordinary workers in the several mill departments by four to eight times and are bound to have some effect in swelling the "average" figure. My Union, therefore, feels that the Board will not be able to get an accurate idea of the average wages of the textile workers in this city if the salaries of the highly paid officers in the mills are included in the calculations. Let me assure the Board that the Union has no desire to find fault with the methods employed by the Labour Office in working out the "average" figures. Far from it. Our only anxiety is that the Board should have accurate data before them in finding out whether the textile workers are properly paid or not.

There is one more important point which deserves mention. The perusal of the tables referred to in the above paragraph will show the Board that the wages of the spinners are much less than those of the weavers. Indeed their wages are pitifully low! The Union has not been able to work out

the average difference between the wages of the spinners and weavers; but it thinks that the former's wages are lower than those of the latter by at least one and one-half times. Such is the wide difference between the wages of the spinners and the weavers! In England and Japan and, perhaps in America and other countries also, the spinners are paid as much as the weavers. My Union therefore, feels that the average wages worked out by the Labour Office by putting together the wages of the spinners and the weavers, cannot but put the spinners at a great disadvantage.

For the reasons given in paragraphs 16 to 20, my Union is unable to accept Rs. 30.10-1 as the average monthly earnings of the textile worker in Bombay. It is unable to work out its own average; but it believes that it must be something appreciably less than Rs. 30.10-1. Moreover, the Union is also convinced that the average monthly earnings of the spinners are much less than those of the weavers and must be taken into account separately.

DEDUCTIONS.

But, do the textile workers get their wages in full however small they may be? This is the next question that the Union requests the Board to consider seriously. In the opinion of the Union, the workers do not get in full even these small wages. There are several deductions made in several directions before the wages reach their hands for the purposes of maintaining themselves and their families. The following are some of the methods by which the workers' wages are reduced:

FINES.

The fines inflict a very heavy burden on the poor resources of the operatives. The causes for fines are practically those which are given in a previous paragraph for dismissals such as spoiling of cloth, alleged irregular attendance, negligent work, alleged misbehaviour and absence without leave. No attempt is generally made to find out whether the faults alleged to have been committed by the workers are due to causes for which they alone are responsible. In most cases the Union has noticed that the fines are disproportionate and are not levied with any consideration for justice. It was, therefore, natural that the management themselves should subsequently reduce the fines to a great extent and that the Union's intervention was not found necessary in those cases which are marked "dropped or cancelled" in the statement of complaints appended to this statement. If a man absents himself from work owing to some illness or some other difficulties he not only loses his wages for the day or days on which he remains absent, but he is also fined pretty heavily. The punishment does not stop here. The Union has a case on its record in which the worker was fined as 3 for being absent for a day, and in addition to this fine his wages for a day and a half were deducted from his monthly earnings. In other words, his wages were affected in three ways: first, he lost the wages for the day of his absence; secondly, he lost 3 by way of fine; and thirdly, he lost one and one-half day's wages as an additional fine. The Board will realise how much the man must have suffered in wages owing to his one day's absence. The Union may point out that the system of cutting down two days' wages for one day's absence or three days' wages for two days' absence is not uncommon in Bombay mills. Some amount of ingenuity is also shown in inflicting fines as will be seen from the following illustration.

Suppose a weaver is fined Rs. 2 and his total wages are to Rs. 90 (his basic (1914) pay Rs. 50 plus high prices allowance at the rate of 80 per cent.—Rs. 40). Now as a result of fine of Rs. 2 he should get Rs. 88 instead of Rs. 90. But in some mills, the fine is calculated not on the total wages of the workers but on his basic pay. And what is the result? Instead of getting Rs. 88 after Rs. 2 being deducted as fine, he gets only Rs. 86-6-5. The fine is first deducted from his basic pay of Rs. 50, which comes to Rs. 48; and then his high prices allowance is calculated on Rs. 48, and not on Rs. 50; with the result that the high prices allowance he gets is Rs. 38-6-5 and not Rs. 40. It will thus be seen that, although he is nominally fined Rs. 2, the actual deduction both from his basic pay and his high prices allowance, comes to Rs. 3-9-7. Such are the ingenious ways of the mill management! As the Board are aware that there is no law in this country which controls and regulates the system of fines, and consequently the mill managers and their subordinate officials are their own masters in inflicting fines on the operatives to an extent which they like.

FINE FOR SPOILED CLOTH.

There is another method of inflicting fines to which the operatives are subjected most cruelly in Bombay. It is that pieces after pieces of cloth spoiled during the process of work, not necessarily through their fault, are given to the workers and heavy deductions made from their wages. The management hardly, if ever, takes care to find out whether the cloth is spoiled on account of defective machinery, bad raw material or the negligence of the workers. Moreover, there are several departments in the mills through which cotton passes before it is made into finished piece-goods. In the case of a spoiled piece of cloth, no attempts are made to find out in which department the mistake was made which ultimately resulted in the piece being spoiled; it is generally the workers from whose hands the piece finally passes, who are penalised for the mistakes committed in other departments. The lack of supervision is indeed scandalous. The Union understands that in July last in one of the Bombay mills, spoiled cloth worth over Rs. 2,000 was given to the workers and the amount of the price of the cloth deducted from their wages. This month also the same mill deducted an equal amount from the workers' wages and handed over the cloth to them.

The Board will have noticed that the amounts deducted by way of fines range from one-third to more than one-half of the total wages of the operatives. With such heavy and unjust fines, how are they to maintain themselves and their families till the next month's wages reach their hands? It may be said that they get the cloth in return. But where are they to do with it? They never require so much cloth. Nor do they use such kind of cloth as is given to them. They generally wander about in the city and try if any shop-keeper purchases those pieces which naturally offer a much less price than the one the workers have actually given to their squeezing masters. The Union also desires to bring to the notice of the Board two more points regarding fines like these. One is that in giving the spoiled cloth to the operatives, the managers do not charge as fine the actual cost of production of the particular pieces of cloth, but their selling prices obtaining in the market. The other point is that, so far as the Union's information goes, these deductions made from the

workers' wages are not shown as fines in the muster rolls, but are credited as sales as if the sales were voluntary and were made in the usual way.

(To be continued.)

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

WHAT IT MEANS TO WORKING WOMEN

(By Gertrud Hanna, member of the International Committee of Trade Union Women)

The limitation of the working day to eight hours means even more to working women than to men. Most women who have to work for their livelihood have not the same opportunities as men to spend their leisure time in rest or recreation, such as games, sport, walking, reading, etc. When a woman has finished her day's work in the factory, she generally has much to do in her household, and her work there is often quite as tiring as that which she does outside.

Married women often have to do the whole of their own housework in addition to their work for their livelihood; and their housework often enough includes the buying and cooking of the meals for the whole family. Real wages have fallen so much almost all over Europe, especially for women's work that the number of cases where women who have to earn their own living can still afford to pay for outside help in their housework is much smaller than it was. Even unmarried women have to do a good deal more housework than men. They often make wash, and iron their own clothes themselves because their comparatively low wages are not sufficient to enable them to meet the high cost of living, and also to satisfy their desires in the way of culture, such as books, social life, little pleasures, etc., and these they cannot give up if they are to retain any pleasure in their work at all. But this double strain upon a working woman's physical and nervous energy must in the long run ruin her working capacity if her working day is so long that she has no time left in which to rest and take care of herself.

In the past this double strain upon women workers has left them too little time to cultivate and develop their intellectual side, as it must be cultivated and developed if the majority of them are to become capable of realising that they too have a right to life and well-being. This is one aspect of the question: another is the shortness of time left to the woman for physical culture, although, when she is the mother of the coming generation, she is especially in need of precisely this kind of culture.

Women in particular, therefore, must endeavour to secure that working hours shall be regulated in the way most conducive to their health.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, and eight hours for sleep—this should be the slogan of all women who are obliged to earn their own living; and this is the slogan which the trade unions must adopt.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

The German National Centre (A. D. G. B.) can record an increase of membership for

1925 in comparison with that of the previous year. (4,182,511 as against 4,023,867) The number of affiliated unions has been decreased through amalgamation from 41 to 40.

The highest point was reached in respect of membership, in September, the figure being 4,213,345. Increasing unemployment prevented any further upward movement.

The financial position of the unions has generally speaking made gratifying improvement. The rate of contribution has been considerably increased and there has been a corresponding increase of income. The total income amounted to 147,526,701 Marks as against 97,037,000 in the previous year. Total expenditure was 125,874,983 Marks. Benefits accounted for 83,042,727 Marks, wage-movements strikes and lock-outs for 22,056,960 Marks, trade union journals and education 5,963,770 Marks, and propaganda, conferences, etc., accounted for 21,723,250 Marks. Expenditure on benefits has increased by 22,698,116 Marks and on wage-movements, etc., by 12,971,024 Marks as compared with the previous year. Owing to the improved financial situation the percentage of total expenditure accounted for by benefits has become more favourable, while on the other hand expenses of administration have been correspondingly diminished. For every 100 Marks spent, benefits accounted for 26.93 Marks as against 14.93 Marks in the year before. Unemployment benefits amounted to 13,814,291 Marks, sickness benefit amounted to 14,130,286 Marks, benefits to 1,084,564 Marks, and death benefits to 1,127,188 Marks.

In 127 districts there are trade union buildings, of which 102 are the property of the councils. Most of them contain meeting rooms, offices, and restaurants. The districts maintain altogether 219 legal information bureaux which are carried on by voluntary workers. In educational matters the district councils display tremendous activity. There are no fewer than 696 local libraries. (I. F. T. U.)

HOUSING POLICY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GENEROUS STATE-AID

An important article, published recently in the "Industrial and Labour Information" of the International Labour Office, points out that the Government of South Australia has communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement of its attitude with regard to the recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1924 concerning the utilisation of workers' spare time. The passages of this document which relate to housing policy are of particular interest.

"The Government of South Australia have recognised the advantages that accrue from the proper housing of the citizens, and for many years have assisted citizens to obtain homes of their own. Under the Advances for Homes Act, 1910-1924, advances up to £700 can be made to persons whose incomes do not exceed £450 per annum. Advances are made to the extent of six-sevenths of the valuation of the security to enable a borrower to purchase land and build thereon a dwelling house, to build or enlarge a dwelling house on any land held by such a person, to purchase a house and land occupied as a home, or to discharge

any mortgage existing upon a holding. But a person with two children under 16 years of age can obtain an advance up to £700 on payment of a deposit of £25. Interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. is charged, but if payments are made before the due date the rate is reduced to 6 per cent. (The statement gives figures and details of the terms under which these building loans are made.)

"The total amount advanced to date for the above purpose is £10,823,546. Over 60 per cent. of the dwellings in South Australia are occupied by the owners."

A TEACHERS' TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

(I. F. T. U.) On August 1st delegates of teachers' organisations met in Paris under the Chairmanship of Sassenbach, Secretary of the I. F. T. U., the promoters of the meeting. The organisations represented were those which, through their National Trade Union Centres, are affiliated with the I. F. T. U. Germany, France, Holland, Luxembourg, and Austria were represented. The Conference discussed in detail the tasks and possible activities of a teachers' trade union international and reached complete agreement. The following decision was unanimously voted:

"The Conference recognises the need for the teachers' organisations belonging to Trade Union Centres affiliated with the I. F. T. U., to form an international organisation."

The form to be taken by this international organisation shall be decided at a second Conference which is to meet in the Autumn.

The preparatory work for this further Conference is entrusted to a committee which shall prepare draft rules in accordance with the principles laid down above.

Only those organisations shall be invited to the second Conference which, through their Trade Union National Centres, are affiliated with the I. F. T. U."

The proposed Conference is to take place on November 27th in Brussels. (I. F. T. U.)

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

The Congress of the International Transport workers' Federation meets in Paris from 15th to 21st September. Among other items the Agenda contains proposals in connection with the following:—The British Miners' dispute; the formation of a "Solidarity Fund"; the question of special consideration for countries with depreciated currencies in the matter of affiliation fees; the formation of a section for sailors and watermen; the unconditional ratification of the eight-hour day; the right of combination and the International Labour Office; (the I. F. T. U. is to be asked to take up the question of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in a special meeting with those governments, parliaments, parties and other organisations which are interested in and sympathetic towards the trade union movement.) There are further on the agenda proposals concerning matters of special interest to the various sections of the transport workers international (railwaymen, tramwaymen, lorrydrivers, transport and dock workers, sailors on inland waterways and seafarers). (I. F. T. U.)

CASE AGAINST "STATESMAN"

MR. SUBASH BOSE'S SUIT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

In connection with the suit brought by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, against Messrs. R. Knight and Sons, proprietors of the "Statesman", Ltd., claiming one lakh as damages for alleged defamation, the application was renewed to-day in the High Court before Mr. Justice Chotzner for the immediate examination on commission of the plaintiff who is now a detainee in the Mandalay jail.

The defendants objected on the ground that it was unnecessary and would be very expensive and that a similar application was pending before Mr. Justice Ghose. On behalf of the plaintiff it was suggested that various institutions had been made and that it was absolutely necessary that the

plaintiff should deny them. It had been suggested by the defence that the plaintiff and other members of the Swaraj Party were connected with the resolution passed at the Serajgunj Provincial Conference approving the murder of Mr. Ernest Day and that the plaintiff was a member of a terrorist party. It was necessary that the plaintiff should have an opportunity to deny them.

His Lordship in passing orders observed that this case was in part heard and that it had come up twice before Mr. Justice Buckland. The application for the examination of the plaintiff on commission was considered by Mr. Justice Buckland and directed to be put up when the case would come on for hearing. It had been said that owing to the filing of certain particulars by the defence it was necessary for the plaintiff to reply to them. The view that his Lordship took was that this was a matter which could more properly be dealt with by Mr. Justice Buckland. As the question of prejudice would not arise it was not necessary for his Lordship to make an order for a commission at the present time.

The application stood over to be placed before Mr. Justice Buckland.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

QUESTION OF ELECTIONS.

DELHI, Sept. 13.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met this evening at Birla House under the presidency of Raja Narendra Nath. Besides transacting some formal business it passed three resolutions. One placed on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Indian community of South Africa by Mr. C. F. Andrews and expressed deep gratitude for his devotion and self-sacrifice in that cause.

The second resolution protested against the Palitana decision and while sympathizing with the Jain community requested the Palitana Durbar to make the pilgrimage to the sacred hills free from all taxes.

The third resolution expressed sympathy with the Hindus of Dehra Ismail Khan and authorised the President to appoint and send two persons to enquire into the whole affair.

It is understood that there was a lively

discussion over the action of the Punjab Sabha in their putting forward candidates for the next elections. Lala Lajpatrai said that the action was contrary to the resolution passed at the Delhi Session. Owing to some technical difficulty further consideration was deferred, but it is understood that the Mahasabha will approve the action of the Punjab Sabha.

It is also understood that a resolution was moved that the Swaraj Party had forfeited the confidence of the Hindu community and as such the Hindus should not vote for a Swarajist candidate, but that it was, however, withdrawn.—A. P.

EUROPE-OKHA STEAM SERVICE.

IMPETUS TO TRADE OF KATHIAWAR

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

A new regular monthly steamer service from Europe to Okha, the newly-opened port of the Baroda State in Kathiawar, has been arranged by the Hansa Line of Germany.

The first steamer s. s. "Reichenfels" will arrive about the end of this month. This service is expected to give impetus to the foreign trade of Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Delhi and U. P. A new branch of the Bank of Baroda has been opened at Dwarka, the nearest town from Okha.—A. P.

ALLEVIATING DISTRESS AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

A special meeting is being called by the Commissioner in Sind on the 16th instant to decide what special measures are necessary to deal with the distress among thousands of homeless people consequent upon the recent cyclonic rainstorm and floods in Karachi. The president of the Municipality has already issued an appeal for funds. It is anticipated that at least half a lakh of rupees will be required. The damage to property in the city is enormous.—A. P.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN IN AFGHANISTAN.

VISIT TO BAMYAN.

The Secretary, Iran League, writes:—From a telegram received from Kabul by the "Iran League", Bombay, from one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known oriental scholar and linguist, who is at present travelling in Afghanistan as a guest of the Kabul Durbar, it seems that Mr. Nariman has visited the historical site of Bamyán, where there are very old and famous Buddhist images as well as ancient Iranian ruins. Thanks are due to His Majesty Amanullah, Padshah of Afghanistan for travelling facilities afforded to Mr. Nariman.

The Divisional Superintendent, Delhi, writes under Sunday's date, that the breach at mile 47/41 on the Kalka-Shimla Railway between Shogrie and Kathligha has been repaired and through communication was resumed at 8 o'clock this morning.—A. P.

POONA SPORTS.



Photo by G. S. A.

His Excellency the Governor speaking to some of the professors, at the Inter Collegiate Sports at Poona last week.

GANPATI FESTIVAL



"Bombay Chronicle" photo.

A street scene in Bombay on Ganesh Chaturthi day (Saturday), when everywhere clay-models of the Elephant-headed god were to be seen being carried to Hindu homes.

TO SEE IT THROUGH.



"Bombay Chronicle" photo.

Sir Grimwood Mears (third from left), Chairman of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, having agreed to resume his duties at the head of the Committee, left for England on Saturday last by the P. and O. mail boat.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson addressing at the Inter-Collegiate Sports held in Poona on 10th instant said:—

I have told you before that I am a very strong believer in the Inter-Collegiate Sports which your Committee successfully organises here, as I am certain that these meetings encourage a healthy spirit of rivalry between the Colleges which can only promote the interests of sports in each of them, and so encourage every student to do the best he can to develop his body as well as his mind. I have talked so often, here and elsewhere, of the importance of physical training that I do not want to repeat myself too much, but the training of the body is equally essential to the training of the mind, and I do not believe that, except in the case of born geniuses to whom, as we all know, no rules apply, you can be fit for work if you are not physically fit as well. Unless we do all we can to encourage athletic exercises in our Colleges and other educational institutions, there is a grave risk of turning out mere book-worms who, although they may be able to pass examinations, will never be a type of citizen worthy of a great country.

Referring to the Government grant the Governor confessed that he was not convinced that it was a sound proposal that the promotion of sport should rely on any Government subsidy. If Government gave money in any way, it must be remembered that the money was the money of the taxpayer, and consequently there was an obligation on Government to see that the funds they supplied to any institution were properly applied—and the last thing wanted in sport, to my mind, is Government interference of any sort.

The Governor concluded:—As to the request for a piece of ground of about 35 acres for a Central Inter-Collegiate Sports Ground he could not imagine that it could be made possible for a Sports Ground without an expenditure of money the amount of which appeared to him to be outside any possible attainment in the immediate future.

I hope the Colleges will continue to co-operate with you as they have done, in the past, and that all the students will continue to take as keen an interest in athletics as they do in their studies. I agreed with what has been said to-day that it is practice only that makes perfect, and I shall be glad to hear that the students in all the Colleges have responded to your appeal. They will find that the time devoted to exercise is not wasted, but that, if properly regulated, it brings them back to their work with renewed energy, and increases their powers of resistance to those evils which are apt to attack those who have led too sedentary a life.

HUBLI'S CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL.

The Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli, was started on the 1st April, 1921. Since then it has been doing much useful work. In the early period of its existence, the hospital was run in a hired house, yet the work done then, specially surgical work, was quite good as testified by many of the distinguished visitors. Now, the work has increased hundred-fold, and is being carried on with comparative ease under the splendid pavilion hospital roof that was raised at a cost of Rs. 60,000. Honorary workers have also risen equal to the occasion and met the situation with zeal, enthusiasm and vigour.

The fact that 1,800 operations have been performed and 48,000 patients treated at the out-patient department within 16 months is an ample testimony to the rising popularity of the hospital.

After adequately meeting all the expenses (and these were enormous last year on account of construction work) the Society has to its credit Rs. 25,000 left over to go to the Permanent Fund.

Sir Leslie Wilson, who opened the new building of the hospital in 1924, remarked that the institution provided a valuable object lesson in what would be achieved by co-operation. He very much appreciated the importance of the welfare work of the community which was carried on by the honorary workers with their own unaided efforts.

PANDIT RAM NARAIN CHODHARI RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Information has reached here that Pandit Ram Narain Chodhari, Editor "Tarun Rajasthan" of Ajmer who was sent to the Jaipur State jail has now been released after two months and seven days' imprisonment. He was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment but owing to his good behaviour in the jail he was released three weeks earlier on the Maharaja's birthday. When enquired, he stated that he was treated as a political prisoner but facilities accorded to such prisoners in the British India were not fully given to him.

THE PADROADO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, Sept. 6.

At the public meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Baseline held on Sunday, a resolution condemning the methods adopted by the priests to secure signatures, cross-marks, etc., of their parishioners to a petition which transpires to be for the retention of the Padroado regime and singling out for special mention East Indian priests for joining in the business to the greatest injury of the best interests of the community, having been proposed and seconded the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The petition above referred to was severely criticised at the meeting.

ITALIAN RULE IN BENADIR

(BY MOHAMED H. CHAMAN.)

To Indians, who suffer untold hardships and indignities both in their own country and in other parts of the British Empire, it may be of some interest to know how Italy rules her Colony, Benadir, Italian Somaliland. Benadir has been under Italian rule for the last thirty-two years. The people are happy and contented. The Government respects their laws, their sentiments, and deals out even justice. It is remarkable that though Civil Courts exist in Benadir, not a single civil suit has been filed during the last ten years.

The torch of learning has been carried far and wide amongst the illiterate Somalis. To-day many Somalis secure enviable positions even in the Army. The warring elements have been subdued and peace has been established without a drop of blood being shed.

I cite here a single instance to show how sincerely the Italians respect the interests and customs of the Muslim population of Benadir. They have enacted a special law to prevent the Somalis from falling victim to the pernicious habit of 'drunk'. It is enacted that no bar-keeper or wine-merchant shall sell liquor to a Muslim. In 1904, a bar-keeper sold wine to an Indian Muslim. He was fined 50 dollars for that.

The Italians levy duty on the sea-borne trade only. There is no tax or duty on agricultural produce. No revenue officer tries to harass him in the full and unfettered enjoyment of the produce of his labours. No cattle are exported to Italy to be butchered. The British do export cattle to England for the above purpose.

The Indians are not so happy in the British settlements as they are in Benadir. The self-respect and dignity of the Indians are held sacred and inviolate in Mogadishu. Truth commands me to pay this glowing tribute to the Italian rule.

TRUST IN THE PEOPLE.

The outstanding virtue of the Italians is their simplicity. The poorest obscure individual can easily get access to the Governor, before whom he can unhesitatingly lay his grievances or make any representation he wishes.

Another conspicuous characteristic of the Italians is their great trust in their subjects. The Italian Government has the far-sightedness to permit every Somali to bear arms in Benadir with the exception of five or six villages on the coastal strip. This largely accounts for the extraordinary vitality and the spirit of youth so jealously maintained by the Somali people. Even a child of 12 is proud of his dagger. Archery or musketry practice is a common pastime. Even during the sacred days of the Ramadan aiming at a target is commonly practised. The Somali youth while observing his fast goes out to practise with his arrow. Not only are the youths skilled in these games but also the aged think it worth their while to participate therein. The skill of the Somalis in using the arrows is marvellous.

Missionaries are strictly prohibited to express anything hurting religious sentiments of the Muslims. They have a school there under their management but they cannot impart religious teaching in it.

A ROYAL EXAMPLE.

The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin to the present King of Italy, is himself striving to improve the land. That millionaire is digging the earth early and late, with common labourers bareheaded against the burning sun. Not a trace of luxury is seen on his person! He requires none. A Royal Duke by birth, he is a savant and linguist. He has circumnavigated the world. But for the well-being of the land of the Somalis he spends his day in the hot malarial climate of Somaliland.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, September 3.

The candidates for ensuing Council Election have now begun their work in right earnest. Messrs. Chitale and Phirodia, both of them prominent leaders are standing for the general seat for the Bombay Council. The first is a Responsivist candidate and the second is the Congress candidate. Mr. Phirodia is an old Congressman and is popular not only in his own community but amongst all classes in the district. Many people here are absolutely sure about Phirodia's success. Mr. Chitale who was formerly a Liberal and has now adopted the Responsivist creed, though an influential person in the district has absolutely no chance against Mr. Phirodia. There are three or four candidates for reserved seat. There are two thorats most probably Mr. Navale, the retiring member and Mr. Nirhari of Sangamner. Mr. Nirhari's is perhaps the only instance in Maharashtra where a non-Brahmin candidate is standing on behalf of the Congress. He is a staunch Congressman and a member of the District Congress Committee. He comes from the weavers' class and is a rich merchant. It was Mr. Nirhari through whose hands an address was given to Mahatma Gandhi when he visited Sangamner in the days of Non-Cooperation. He is an influential member of the non-Brahmin party and a keen competitor for the reserved seat is expected.

ELECTION MEETING AT KALYAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN, Sept. 13.

A largely attended private meeting of the prominent persons in Kalyan who can command large number of votes was held to consider about the forthcoming council elections. It was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Bhojne, the candidate for the Maharashtra Reserved seat and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan a Responsivist. The National Non-Brahmin leader, Barrister Dongre, of Bombay, is delivering lecture here tomorrow night on communal representation.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

MORE ABOUT THE "FRIENDLY ADVICE."

Mr. S. A. Mahmood writes from Hyderabad (Deccan):—

Since my previous communication there have been no further developments of any importance whatsoever in connection with the Hyderabad affairs except that the Resident is insistent on the proposals put forth by the British Government being accepted and carried out to a letter. But here H. E. H. the Nizam true to his metal is asserting his gigantic personality. He has dealt with the proposals submitted by the British authorities with abundant logic, classifying them into two sets, the one leading to the good of the State and its people and the other, which he in all sincerity believed to be, derogatory to the interests of the country and unnecessarily interfering with the powers of his House. He accepted the former with a heart full of thanks to the British Government which he conveyed to them through the Resident and rejected the latter with firm determination. A Wali-ul-Mulk, self-respecting, a thinker and a lover of his people and his country could not act otherwise. As far as I know H. E. H. the Nizam is going within a week or so that is from Rashid-ul-Awal 1 to carry into effect those pieces of British Government's advice which for some months earlier he had before him in the form of original proposals for consideration.

ABOLISH THE RESIDENCY.

It has often been noticed that whenever any tension, friction or misunderstanding creeps in the relations between a State and the British Government, the Political Agent of the latter is found to be more or less a working cause of it. Now the spirit of the times and immense changes in the general political horizon of India demand that an agency like a "Political Agent" or a "Resident" must be done away with. Big States like Gwalior and Indore, in consequence of some such and other causes, have dispensed with such agencies. A Resident is but a letter-box and various sums contributed by various States towards the cost and maintenance of this box are always felt too heavy. It is true that certain amount of correspondence relative to crimes and criminals with the British Districts is exchanged through the agency of the Resident but can the departments, concerned, of both the Governments not communicate direct with each other on such matters of minor importance without any medium or the analogy of the procedure observed in this respect in the various districts and provinces of British India and the States themselves. In other matters of high significance as well the Political Department of a State can without the encumbrance of an instrumentality directly communicate with the British Government's Political Department. The demolition of this boundary pillar and direct contact of one Government with another is sure to exclude all possibility of misapprehensions and misgivings and there will undoubtedly be greater chances of co-operation between the supreme and the dependent powers. The present writer has strong hopes that H. E. H. the Nizam will move in the matter on some suitable occasion and free his exchequer from this unnecessary and heavy financial burden.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

As regards the appointment of British officers to high and responsible posts in the State I am of opinion that it will not add a whit to its prosperity. For such officials who from time to time were formerly employed by the State have not left behind them happy and glorious records. They are, as they were in the past, liable to commit serious blunders in the discharge of their duties due greatly to their complete ignorance of local conditions, customs and traditions. However, if undue pressure is being exercised by the British Government regarding the appointment of British officers, H. E. H. the Nizam may, provided such a step does not very seriously clash with the basic interests of the State, take in, in the first instance, a limited number of honest and reliable men on a trial of one year only which period in the event of their services being satisfactory can easily be extended to any suitable term or terms from time to time. I think this arrangement solves the problem of the inclusion of Europeans in the State service which the British Government and the Nizam Government are both grappling with.

As I have stated in my previous letter H. E. H. the Nizam has, through his wise policy of the institution of the Court of Wazirs system, saved many a Jagir small and large. If they are now released and restored wholesale as advised by the British Government to their respective owners they are bound to relapse into disintegration and ruin much against the will of H. E. H. and I strongly suggest that before any step is taken towards the restoration of these Jagirs a searching enquiry should be instituted in each case and cases needing protection should positively be protected.

Readers of newspapers in general know well that the whole Press of British India both Vernacular and English whether belonging to this party or that has given Hyderabad affairs room in its columns. As is evident the greater part of the Press has failed to see the desirability of the British Government's interference under question, but there is a certain section of it which, probably actuated by lower instincts of sectarianism and owing to lack of a sound patriotic feeling, has viewed the interference as necessary and inevitable. I take the liberty of referring here a vernacular paper of Northern India. This paper has in one of its recent issues printed an extremely insulting cartoon of His Exalted Highness explaining its purport through the avenue of an Urdu poem of an unpardonable satirical nature, thereby severely wounding the feelings of Mohammedans at large and Hindus of true patriotic sentiments. I hope the British Government will not be inclined to tolerate the publications of such abominable things caricaturing one of their best allies and friends, H. E. H. the Nizam.

POONA LETTER.

MR. KELKAR AND UNITY POURPARLERS.

(From our correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

Last week two more protest meetings against the assault on a Brahmin girl by a S-tya-shodhak were held. I have already referred to the huge meeting of Brahmins held to protest against the outrage. One of the two meetings referred to above consisted mainly of those who are not Brahmins, and the second was held by ladies. The first meeting was presided over by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., a non-Brahmin leader, and the ladies' meeting was held under the presidency of Mrs. N. C. Kelkar. Thus it appears that the dastardly attack is resented not only by Brahmins, but even those uneducated people who have any shred of chivalry towards the fair sex left in them. The communal tension has appreciably slackened. Whether it is due to the steps taken by Government to maintain law and order, and to prohibit literature likely to create communal hatred, or to the reaction against the Satyashodhak violence, the fact itself cannot be disputed. As to the deputations of Brahmins led by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye which waited upon the Governor of Bombay, it is an open secret that his Excellency has assured all help in the maintenance of law and order. At present, three or four cases, having a definitely communal colour, are going on in the Courts here. The miscreant who attacked the Brahmin girl is already in the jail. But cases of defamation of Brahmin leaders are yet proceeding, and they will be decided in the next few days. The events of the last few weeks, have given an indirect impetus to Brahmin "sanghats" and the local Brahman-sabhas, which was up to now almost a dead institution, will, it is said, be revived. During the Ganesh Festival week, volunteers will pay house-to-house visits and enroll members of the Brahman-sabhas.

TALK ABOUT UNITY.

During the last two or three days, as between S. S. and Bombay, so between Bombay and Poona, constant telephonic conversation was going on between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar, on the subject of unity in the Congress ranks. Two different attempts at unity are proceeding, the first is to bring about a unity between Lala Lajpatrai's Independent Congress Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party, and the second attempt is to bring about unity between this joint party, if formed, and the Congress Party led by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Kelkar was urged by Mr. Jayakar to go to Delhi to carry on negotiations, but he has issued a statement to the Associated Press, explaining his views on the pourparlers of unity. In the statement he has made it clear that the Responsive Co-operation Party is far too advanced in organisation, and in setting up candidates to be merged in this stage into another group. There is in his opinion, time enough for unity, after the elections and before the Assam Congress. Moreover, the proposals put forward by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are not likely to be wholly acceptable to the Responsive Co-operation Party. The proposed joint committee for the revision of the list of candidates is felt to be an inconvenient body likely to do harm to Responsivist candidates. This is what is felt in the Responsivist circles in Poona about the negotiations for unity.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY.

The Responsive Co-operation Party has set up Dr. Lokhokar as its candidate for the Poona City, but some complication threatens to arise by the candidature of Rao Bahadur Hanumantram Ramnath. He is one of the most influential and richest merchants in Poona, and the Congress Party also is supposed to be in his favour, though he is a Rao Bahadur. He is thus likely to prove to be a formidable rival to Dr. Lokhokar. Mr. Dastur, the Parsee high-priest of the Poona Camp, has also announced his candidature. In 1923, Mr. Dastur came off second best. To-day, owing to the communal feelings non-Brahmins of the Satyashodhak variety might support him, and with their support he too is likely to be a tough opponent to Dr. Lokhokar. This a triangular contest is promised for the City seat. The date of nomination for the Bombay Provincial Council is the 18th September, and after that, and more especially after the scrutiny of the nomination papers real canvassing work will begin.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

The Ganesh Festival commences from Saturday, and will continue till Monday the 20th instant. Police precautions are very strict, and nothing untoward is likely to happen during the week. 'Melas' and their sons have been strictly regulated, and songs likely to engender communal or even personal bitterness are prohibited. The Ganapati week is a season of lectures and various other activities, and Poona will be very busy in the coming week. The Industrial Exhibition which is to be opened on Saturday will add to the attractions of the week.

PROHIBITION IN SUBURBS!

TODDY SHOP IN KHAR.

Mr. Jhabvala writes that the Collector of the suburban Districts has permitted a toddy shop to be opened along Ghorebunder Road in the heart of the Khar Model Suburb. There are already numerous toddy shops in existence in the locality. The supply of toddy has been giving rise to numerous brawls in the huts and the family. Only the other day near a similar shop there took place a furious brawl between two men aided by a party of women all whom had been under the influence of toddy.

The public might think with the Collector that the toddy shop being harmless, a license for sale in one more shop was no particular matter to the populace; but in the suburbs where police arrangements are woefully slack, I would urge that even the existing shops should be closed down.



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PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

ACTIVITIES DURING LAST YEAR.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute (now the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay) will be held on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

The report of the work of the Institute during its eighth year ending 31st March 1926, says the most important subject that engaged the attention of the Institute and its members during the year under report was the Constitution of the Institute. The draft constitution prepared by the Committee appointed by the Conference was passed with certain changes on 20th June. When, however, it was sent up to the Registrar for approval, it was referred back to the Institute for making certain amendments. These amendments were accordingly placed before a Special General Meeting held on the 10th January 1926, and the byelaws with the modifications made by that meeting were again sent up to the Registrar for approval. They were, however, again referred back to the Institute for reconsideration of the suggestions made by the Registrar for increasing the Registrar's representation on the Provincial Co-operative Council and on the Executive Committee and for making provision for previous consultation of the Registrar in the matter of co-operative instruction. The byelaws were accordingly placed before a Special General Meeting called on the 13th June 1926 and were passed with the amendments suggested by the Registrar.

The membership of the Institute at the end of the year stood at 4,431 of which 3,521 were societies and 910 individuals.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Institute was held on the 20th June, when Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki were re-elected Vice-President and Honorary Secretary respectively. The Committee for legal advice gave its opinion on ten subjects during the year under report of which one was referred by the Registrar and 9 by the societies.

During the year under Report, district branches of the Institute were started in the districts of Kaira and Broach in the Gujarat Division, Poona and Satara in the Maharashtra Division, and Belgaum in the Karnataka Division. Every district of the Presidency (except in Sind) has now got a district branch, and the question before the Institute now is to organise the working of all these district institutes on proper lines, making them its responsible centres for detailed work in their areas. It is expected that this would be effected under the new constitution which is now coming into operation, and which gives them sufficient latitude as regards their working.

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by the Bombay Branch on behalf of the Central Institute completed four courses during the year: Consumers' Co-operation under Prof. H. L. Kaji, Co-operative Banking under Mr. V. L. Mehta, Co-operative Housing under Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, and Co-operative Law and Procedure under Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar. The remaining two courses on Agricultural Purchase and Sale, and Producers' Co-operation are proposed to be taken up this year.

In the number of training classes there is an advance over last year's figures. Besides the Annual English Training Classes held in English in Bombay as many as one Senior and ten Junior Co-operative Secretaries' Training Classes were held at various places. Elementary Training Classes consisting of series of lectures on co-operative subjects for the benefit of rural societies were also held at 40 centres in the various divisions.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRIES.

The report of the Pardi Taluka Enquiry (Surat District) was completed in the course of the year and is now in the press. The preliminary work of collecting data has been completed in the case of the inquiry in Nigdi, a village in the Dharwar District, and the report is now awaited. A detailed inquiry into the village of Roth Khurd in the Kolaba District conducted by Mr. V. G. Ranade of Alibag is in the press, and is expected to be out shortly.

The work of construction of the Institute Building was completed during the year under report and the building was occupied in July 1925.

The Government grant to the Institute was raised to Rs. 28,000 for the current year; and a special grant of Rs. 2,000 has also been made for propaganda in the Sukkur Barrage Area.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Institute as a member of the International Co-operative Alliance and as a responsible federation of societies in India received an appeal from the Alliance to express sympathy at the persecution of the Co-operative League of Milan by the Fascist Government of Italy, and the Fourteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference passed a resolution of sympathy accordingly. Further the Institute donated a sum of £10 to the fund started by the Alliance for the rehabilitation of the League.

AN APPEAL.

The report concludes as follows:—With this report the Institute completes eight years of its existence. It has striven up to now for the propaganda of the co-operative movement to the best of its ability; but the response to its appeals for funds has, on the whole, not been very encouraging up to now. The present income of the Institute, which is about Rs. 60,000, is not adequate for the work that is expected of it. The deficit in the revenue account of the Building and the increased expenses that are required for the satisfactory working of the new constitution have added to its financial burden, which is growing every day. And unless the Institute receives substantial financial support in the near future, the situation is such as would cause considerable anxiety. We earnestly appeal to all persons, who cherish at heart the progress of this nation-building movement, to help the Institute in its present predicament, so that it can continue its work with vigour.

BANDRA BUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—It is a high time that passengers who patronise the bus service by travelling regularly between Chitami and Bandra Station should form an Association to safeguard their own interests. Unless, this is done the group of buses now running between Chitami and Station are bound to take undue advantage, now that their competitors run only between Pali and station. As it is, the buses running between Chitami and Station have already withdrawn their coupons for Sundays, while for to-day's Bandra feast they have charged annas four each, even to daily passengers notwithstanding the fact that the buses can only depend on such passengers' patronage. Possibly the buses may do something to further tax the daily passengers, unless the latter prepare themselves to meet the contingency. If it at all comes to that push, I would prefer walking, than to be at the mercy of the buses, since the distance to and from station is not even so long. Instead of paying more to buses one would like to patronise taxis, too many of which are now running to and from the Station. Yours, etc.

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Bandra, Sept. 12.

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